#### GEN. PILLOW.

ster here to-day, concerning himself and his ankruptcy, saying :

All my long and eventful life I hava, stood up with a stout heart and manfully combatted trials, and tried to meet the duties and responsibilities of life. Chiefest among these I have held the duties and responsibilities of a patriot soldier. How I have met them the country knows. I trust I will be pardoned for saying that I loved the National Government to whose service I had devoted the prime of my life; that I would I had fallen in the service and died while I was honored with its comdence and with its comdences and displaced in the service and with its comdences and the pleasure and the neglect and ingratitude of the people whom I subsequently took up arms to defend, I am without hope for the future. To be homeless, with a family without shelter, with gaunt poverty staring me in the face, at my advanced age, presents a prospect so gloomy that my heart gives way, and the conviction is forced upon me that I have lived too long.

Tramp's Trick.

Waterbury (Conn.) American.

Tramps have their own jokes, as well as other people. Two of them recently went from New-Britain to White Oakes, at every house getting something to eat, which they threw away as soon as well out of the yard. Another, who pretended to sell spectacles, went to the house of Isaac Upson, in Kensington, Friday, and told Mra. Upson that he was Dr. Clark, of Hartford, and that her husband, who was in Hartford, had sent him ent to see her. She happened to be ill, and he prescribed for her, demanding and receiving \$10. He was caught by Mr. Upson before night and compelled to refund.

William II., King of the Netherlands, William II., King of the Netherlands, conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a silver medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most officacious cod liver oil. Dr. de Jongh's light-howard oil liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial balf-pints, \$1. y all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Jo., London. Sole agents for the United States, John 1 Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

OUNG-March 1, at 71 Park avenue, Mary T., wife of osoph E. Young. 'As funeral service will take place on Friday, March 3, all o'clock, at 71 Park avenue. Friends of the famy invited.

invited toutend.

BRUSIE-In Cleveland, O., Feb. 29, Alvah N., Brusie, eldes son of Erastus and Elizabeth Brusie, aged 26 years and 4 noaths.

Frueral from the residence of his parents, 1393

South Dearborn Street, Friday, March 3, 1 o'clock p.m., 137 New York City and Rochester, N. Y., papers

An adjourned meeting of the Republican Sixth Ward Club will b held this evening at John Kreamore's Hail, corner of arnok and Thirty-Inst streets, for the pur-pose of priecting the Club on Thursday evening.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Byublican Club of the Thirteenth Ward will at Owsley's Hall this evening at half-past 7

CONFECTIONERY. CELEBRATED three

MARTIN O'BRIEN, 208 Wabash-av. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Friday Morning, March 3, at 9:30 o'clock,

## IMMENSE SALE at AUCTION.

New and used Furniture and General Household Goods. New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sofas, Lounges, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, 10 Crates Grockery in open lots, an invoice Table Culery, Crockery, Giass and Plated Ware, Cigars, Whips, General Merchandise, etc., etc.

Buyers always find the largest stocks at our Borms, ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALF

#### THURSDAY MORNING, March 2, at 9:30 o'clock, At Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st. DRY GOODS Fine Custom-Made Clothing

FOR MEN, BOYS, AND YOUTHS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS AND EMBROIDERIES,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c. By HIRAM BRUSH,

Paymbroker's Sale at 172 South Ciarrast., communications this day at 10 a m. and 2 p. m., and continuing until the entire stock of thirty thousand dollars' worth of Unredeemed Piedges is sold, consisting of Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols, Clothing, &c., &c., all of which will be sold without reserve, on account of the Collateral Loan Bank.

ral Loan Bank. HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

Thursday, March 2, at 3 p. 10.4 Masket-st. (on account of former purchaser), a 12-room
dwelling, well-built, with modern improvements, that
can be moved if desired.
Terms; Part cash, balance on time.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

BY G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall open our Spring Sales of With a very large stock and the latest styles. At 2:30 o'clock, 10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots. At 10:30 o'clock, New and Second HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Canamber Sets, Wardrobea Bookcases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Hais Trees, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Whatnots, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Wire Springs, Parlor and Office Deaks, Shot Cases, Carpeta, 300 Laundry, Market, Grocer, and Petato Baskets, 50 dozen Brooms.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OFFICE FURNITURE Hair, Huak, Moss and other Mattresses. It will pay dealers and housekeepers to examine stock.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. 1,000 LOTS BOOTS & SHOES,

Thursday Morning, March 2, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

PICTURE FRAMES. FRAMING suitably, alagantly and in good tasts, I 208 Wabsab-av. Chies

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

### THE BURGLAR'S

LAST CHANCE Has been taken from him by the managers

#### SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS

80 and 82 LA SALLE-ST. Sargent & Yale's TIME LOCKS have been slaced on the Massive Doors of these Vaults, and between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m., all the POWERS of EARTH combined cannot open them. NO OTHER SAFETY VAULTS in the West have these TIME LOCKS, which leaves the SAFETY DE-POSIT WAULTS OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION in undisputed possession of the field as the

STRONGESTAND BEST of their kind in the West. Safes rented at

D. D. SPENCER, President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.

120. C. COOK, Manager.

GENERAL NOTICES. CHICAGO

## MUNICIPAL REFORM

DEPENDENT REFORM CLUB at the Pacific Hotel this (Friday) evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock.

All tax-payers interested in an honest and efficient municipal govnment are cordially invited to attend the meeting and join the club. JUDGE CATON, President of the Club, will preside. Per order of the Executive Com

Jesse Spalding, Robert Law, Henry J. Willing, John J. Shortall, George M. How, Henry Sayres, J. McGregor Adams, N. S. Bouton, and Chas. P. Kellogg.

## TAX REDEMPTIONS

In compliance with the request of the Finance Committee, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will continue as follows until March 10, 1876:
Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, no pre-Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 25 per Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 25 per ent.
On the 10th of March, 1876, and on the
10th of every succeeding month, an additional charge of 5 per cent will be made on
the principal of all Tax Cortificates.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

Chicago, Feb. 26, 1876. READING FOR STRANGERS AND CITIZENS.
DAILUE, WERKLIES, and MONTRILE
from the principal Cities, States, and Can
das. Wesklies and Monthlies through
out Kuropeon file from 6a. m. to 3 p. m.
at 129 Dearborn.st. JOS. MACKIN

Manufacture Shirts to ORDER, and carry a large stock ready-made, of their own manufacture.

They ase Linears made to their order in Ireland, which its much heavier than usual, and are peculiarly adapted the present styles of Shirts.
With their unequaled system of adapting the shape and the of the grammate to the wearer, their superior worknaming in manufacture, and exquisite finish in laundrying, the most complete satisfaction may be relied upon.
Orders can be filled in six hours when necessary.

67 & 69 Washington-st., Chicago, And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

DISSOLUTION. The firm heretofore doing business under the firm mme of F. Spangler & Oo. (composed of F. Spangler, E. H. Warner, J. Their, and J. D. Marrs, is this day lissolved by mutual consent, J. D. Marrs, H. H. Warner and J. P. Miller succeeding under the firm name of Marn, Warner & Miller, who will continue the business of Manufacturers and Dealers in Machinery, and will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts.

Chicago, March 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION. The coparinership heretofore existing between Har-March 2, 1876.

JOHN HARROWER,
WILLIAM STEPHEN,

DISSOLUTION. The firm of Williams & Wilson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. R. Williams continues the bus-ness and assumes all liabilities. C. R. WILLIAMS. Chicago, March 2, 1876. D. H. WILSON.

FINANCIAL.

# MONEY TO LEND

In sums above \$2,000, on long time, at 8 per cent or 9

For cent interest.

M. L. SCUDDER, JR.,

108 Dearborn-st.

City Certificates Wanted. \$10,000 due on or before June 15, 1876. BREWSTER & REED, Dealers in Commercial Paper, 101 Washington

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity. Improved preferred. Funds in hand.

MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st. GROCERIES

#### IF YOU WANT GOOD THINGS To Eat, to Drink, or to Smoke,

TATUM'S, 146 East Madison-st.

> COLLECTION AGENCY DIG.

Claims, war, mercantile, and marine, of any charac-ter, date, or amount, we will prosecute to adjustment anywhere in the United States and Canada, without at-torneys' fees in suits, or charge unless collected. Send for circular. FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY,

OIL TANKS.

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARS,

47 & 48 West Lake Street.

OZIOAGO.

#### BELKNAP'S FALL

Is Absolute, Irretrievable, and Sickening.

A Brilliant Career Shattered by a Woman's Extravagance.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, The Passion for Dress and Dis play, and Its Mournful Outcome.

> How the Intelligence Was Received at the Capital Yesterday.

The General Feeling One of Genuine Sorrow Mingled with Indignation.

Details of the Official Malfea sance as Given to the

Committee. Secretary Belknap's Resignation Tendered and Accepted.

The House Will Present Articles of Impeachment Notwithstanding.

A Question of the Senate's Authority to Act in the Premises.

Sentiments of Republican Senators on the Crime and Its Effects.

The President Indignant at Belknap's Base Deception.

Democratic Assertion of Other Rottenness in the War Office.

Special transitch to The Chicago Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Washington all its official and private life, was startled exed this morning by the news that was selegraphed to the country last night concerning Secretary Belknap. At midnight scarce a scor of people in the city knew even the outlines o ory, and not even that number outside of the Committee engaged in the investigation Besides these members there were a few lawyers who had been consulted, one or two members on when the other than seal from control of the first personal contro each side of the House, and four or five correspondents who had the main facts. The members of the Committee were sworn to absolute

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1876.

that kind that I would here saying something like this: "If I can prevail upon the Secretary of War to award you a post, you must be eareful to say nothing to him about presents, for a man once offered him \$10,000 for a tradeship of this kied, and he told him that if he did not leave the office he would kiek him down starrs." Remembering as I do this story, I presume the antecedgent statement to be correct. Hrs. Belimap aent me word to come over. I did so. She told me the post-tradership at Fort Sill was vacant; that it was a valuable post as she understood, and that she had either asked for it for me, or had prevailed upon the Secretary of War, and as near as I can remember made application for this position; a regular printed form. The Secretary said he would appoint if I could bring the proper letters and recommendations, and this I said I could do. Either Mrs. Beltmap or the Secretary told me, that the present trader at the post, John S. Evans, was an applicant for reappointment, and that I had better see him, he being in the city, as it would not be fair tourn him out of office with tout some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make also some it would be proper and just for me to make it and took the express for New York. On the city, as it would not be fair tourn him out of office without some notice, as he would lose largely on his buildings, merchandise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make also specified when I came down-stairs to leave; he followed and saked me into the parior, and sold it in the committee. I said I would ruin him if I left the committee could reach me by the sold and the secretary of War, and I left and took the express for New York. On reaching home I consulted my attorney, asking in place. I remember that he said that a firm of western post-traders who claimed a good of the committee could reach me by the said to him dise, &c., if the office was taken from him, and that it would be proper and just for me to make some arrangement with him for their purchase if I wished to run the post myself. I saw Evans, and found him alarmed at the prospect of losing the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post-traders who claimed a good deal of influence with the Secretary of Warmanniand to have him annotated but he found.

the place. I remember that he said that a firm of Western post-traders who claimed a good deal of niluence with the Secretary of War promised to have him appointed, but he found on coming to Washington this firm to be entirely without influence. Evans first proposed a partnership, which I declined, and then a boous of a certain portion of the profits if I would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. We finally

AGREED UFON \$15,000 FER YEAR.

Evans and myseif went on to New York together, where the contract was made and executed, which is herewith submitted. [Paper marked A.] During our trip over, however, Mr. Evans saw something in the Army and Navy Journal which led him to think that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, and he had offered too large a sum, and, before the contract was drawn, it was reduced by agreement to \$12,000, the same being payable quarterly in advance. When the first remutance came to me, say, probably, in November, 1870, I sent one-half thereof to Mr. Belkinsp, either, I presume, by certificate of deposit or bank notes by express. Being in Washington at a funeral, some weeks after this, I had

A conversation: I went up-stairs in the nurser perhaps from what followed as to details of the conversation: I went up-stairs in the nurser error with Mrs. Bowers to see the baby. I said to her, "This child will have money coming to it before a great while." She said "Nos." The money coming from you she must take and keep for it." I said "All right," and it seems to me I said that perhaps the following purport of the conversation: I said that perhaps to the conversation: I said that perhaps the conversation is the conversation of the proposed letter, and that when dreased I would join him, and I would seems to me I said that perhaps the followed as to details of the conversation: I said that perhaps the conversation of the proposed letter, and that when dreased I would join him, and I would seems to me I said that the perhaps the proposed letter from the asketch o

read the following usetimony and accompanion. The property of copy of the statement I was to make be Committee. I prepared the statement la and gave him a copy about 8 o'clock this morn-ing,—substantially a copy of that I submitted as an answer to your chief interrogatories. I say that I have filled up the blanks. Mr. Tomlinson

statement would involve the Secretary. He then

MADE A STRONORS APPEAL

to me than ever before, saying that I was the friend of the Secretary; that if this thing came out it would ruin film; that his wife was in great distress about it, and he himself, as her brother and friend of the family, was in great trouble, and that if I could state— I said.

"Drop it, Dr. Tomlinson, I have sbout finished my written statement, and I will read to you." I then read it to him. He said he did not see but that it was all right; that things could be explained, yet if they could prove that this money was originally sent to Gen. Belknap by Mirs. Belknap's order, Gen. Belknap would be subpensed and would prove to the Committee that Mirs. Belknap's estate is entirely separate from his, and that this money received through me he had always kept distinct from his, and for har.

By the Chairman—Did you ever have any business relations of any kind or nature whatever with the late Mrs. Belknap, or the present

the Secretary made at the afternoon session through Judge Blair was fully discussed, and after mature deliberation was unanimously rejected. The Committee adjourned to meet temorrow morning at 10:30.

TRUBSDAT. March 2, 1876.—The Committee met at 10:30 a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Judge Blair appeared at 11 o'clock, and presented a letter dated March 2, 1876, signed by U. S. Grant, President of the United States, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War.

Grant, President of the United States, accepting the resignation of the Secretary of War. [Marked G.]

Mr. Tomimson appeared and presented a letter addressed to the Chairman, to the contenus of which he was duly sworn. [Marked H.] The witness, Mr. Marsh, being present was recalled by Mr. Blair, counsel for Gen. Belknap, and was cross-examined. The Committee authorized the Chairman to

orose-examined. The Committee authorized the Chairman to

DRAFT A EXPORT
in the case to the House, to be submitted to the Committee. The Committee, on motion, took a recess until 12 o'clock. The Committee met pursuant to adjournment at 12 m. There were present the Chairman, and Messrs. Robbins and Blackburn. The Committee ordered the Chairman to address a letter to the President forthwith, asking him for a copy of the letter of resignation of the late Secretary of War, and informing them at what hour of this day it was received, whereupon Mr. Clymer prepared a letter, which was submitted to and approved by the Committee, and sent to the President by a messenger of the House, with orders to wait for a reply. At 1 o'clock Mesers. Base and Danford, members, appeared, the Committee having taken a recess for the purpose of considering the request of William W. Belknap, made by his counsel, Judge Blair, to be permitted to appear before the Committee to make a short statement. It was determined that he should be heard, whereupon Judge Blair was informed of the decision, and requested to have Gen. Belknap appear before the Committee at 3 o'clock. Present, all the members. W. W. Belknap having failed to appear, the Chairman was ordered to make the same to the House forthwith.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Yesterday Willand misdemeanors. The story of this great crime and national dishonor was told in part in the House of Representatives. There has been no

for a more solemn purpose than that; they were present as mournful witnesses to a story of national dishonor. The galleries were densely packed. The diplomatic and members' galleries were filled with ladies who came to hear the sad

The general galleries were filled with the idland curious. The members crowded to the semi-circle in front of the Speaker's desk, some and the space between the seats were crowded with Senators who came to witness the preliminary proceedings in the case in which they are

A DEATHLY STILLNESS What a sonse of decorum and regard for business could not accomplish this ghastly day's business did—the House was stilled. Clymer, Belknap's old classmate, had become, by virtue of his pos ion as Chairman of the Commi tures in the War Department, the person designated to arrange his old comrade. That he felt his position his tremulous voice well showed. Mounting the tribune, and speaking from the Clerk's desk, Clymer read the evidence, and the resolutions of impeachment, with a pathos

The Judiciary Committee of the House was instructed to prepare articles of impeachment, and the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department was instructed to communicate the action of the House to the Senate. When the articles of impeachment have been prepared by the Committee they will be reported to the the Committee they will be reported to the House, discussed, and doubtless adopted. The

action of the House to the Senate. When the articles of impeachment have been prepared by the Committee they will be reported to the House, discussed, and doubtless adopted. The managers will be then chosen by ballot to conduct the impeachment. The trial will proceed before the Senate sitting as a court, with Senator Ferry as its presiding officer, but when the articles of impeachment are presented, the Senate may decide that it has no right to sit in judgment on the socused, on the ground that, he having previously resigned, and the President having accepted his resignation, Tannot be inflicted. The Constitution of the United States provides that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States," he will nevertheless be hable hand subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to isw, and the law provides that he "shall be punished by a fine of not more than three years." Should the Senators decide that they have not the power to try him on the impeachment of the House because of his resignation, Belknap the subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to isw, and the law provides that he "shall be punished by a fine of not more than three years." Should the Senators decide that they have not the power to try him on the impeachment of the House because of his resignation, Belknap this morning that, if they would have deposited in bank, amounting to \$125,000, being the balance left after her luxurious expenditures. Montgomery Blair, who is Belknap this morning, when he tendered his resignation, took his trotter and drove forom Marsh, but the Committee was not disposed to compound the felony.

\*\*The House was so paralyzed by the Belknap this morning, when he tendered his resignation, took his trotter and drove furnously into the country for a change of air. The President is represented as being entirely overcome by the starting characte

NUMBER 190.

his position at the Clerk's desk, read the follow

and himself from his agitation.

At the close of the reading, and after many members who had taken up positions near the Clerk's desk—the better to hear the testimony accompanying statements—had returned to

Mr. Kasson appealed to Mr. Clymer to give an opportunity for some suggestions to be made before asking the previous question on a matter before asking the previous question on a matter of so grave importance.

Mr. Clymer regretted that he could not oblige his friend [Several Democratic members— "Yes," yes,"], and for the reason that his cal-leagues on the Committee desired to he heard. After the previous grassics was secondard, it, asson said Allow me to say that there will not be the stightest opposition to all being heard. Mr. Clymer—I decline to yield, and demand the previous question.

he previous question.

Mr. Kasson—Does the gentleman en
House to-night, after 5 o'clock, and wit

tions, when even the impeachability of the offi-cer at the present is a point to be considered by the House?

Mr. Clymer—After the previous question has been ordered, I will yield naif the hour to mem-bers of the Committee who are on the other aide.

After some further discussion, the previous question was seconded, and Mr. Clymer yielded the floor to his colleague on the Committee, Mr.

Clerk's desk, Clymer read the evidence, and the resolutions of impeachment, with a pathos which would have commanded the attention of the House had it not been ranalyzed by The Dready Themselves. The fuller details of this story will be told below in the general press report. They affected the House as they cannot fail to affect the nation.

PRELIMINARIES.

The Judiciary Committee of the House was instructed to prepare articles of impeachment, and the Committee on Expanditures in the Was-demeanors.

in which they committed the crimes and misdemeanors.

MR. Bass, OF NEW YORK,
another member of the Committee, questioned
the Chairman, Mr. Olymer, as to this case having
no parallel, and said that he would not have to
leave his own borders in order to find not only a
parallel for it, but that he could find cases compared with which this case was as white as is
the driven snow. He admitted that the-mere
statement of the case as presented by the testimony was sufficient to justify every member to
vote for the resolutions presented.

Mr. Lamar inquired from Mr. Bass his opinion as to the impeachability of a resigned
officer.

Mr. Bass-replied that the English anti-orities
seemed to maintaintain the jurisdiction of impeachment in each cases, but that in this country it was an unadjudicated question, and one
that was not free from doubt; but his own heatjudgment was in favor-of the right to impeach,
and to let the question be adjudicated by the
Seaste.

Mr. HOAR, OF MASSACHUSETTA.

that was not free from doubt; but his own best judgment was in favor of the right to impach, and to let the question be adjudicated by the Sanate.

NR. HOAR, OF MASSACHUSTTA, in reference to the casual remark of some member as to this being a political question, entirely disclaimed and repudiated such an idea. On the point of the impachability of a person not in office he referred to the case of Whittemore, of South Carolina, in which the House had determined that a formal, actual renunciation of an officer terminated his office, and that any American citizen could lay down an office held by him without any acceptance of his resignation. Judge Story had had down the doctrine that it countrate the doctrine that it countrate be done in England, but there any citizen could be impeached, and therefore the English cases of Warren Hastinga and Lord Bacon did not appy. In America no man could be impeached but a civil efficer, and when he ceased to be a civil officer he ceased to be within the literal description of the Constitution, In this country the only judgment that could be rendered in an impeachment case was remove from office and future disqualification from holding office, but by the statutes a person guilty such naste unworthy this grave question, and, if he stood alone, he would still stan here to say so.

Mr. Blackburn, another member of the Committee, expressed his satisfaction that the report which had been read by his colleague (Clymer, showed to the world that nothing had been left undone by the Committee to alled and shelter from dishonor every person except the one whom it was the duty of the Committee to inventigate and report upon.

He would not consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts should make this a political or partisan question. He would not consent that his side of the House should be placed in the position of prescedented, and this was a question which addressed itself alte to every member of the House. He regarded the case as an unprecedented one in more respects than one. The action

in the history of the country where any man claiming manhood and holding an exalted position has sought to shelter himself from legislimate investigation by interposing the dishonor of a ruse. [Sepastion.] Passing to the question of the impreshability of Mr. Belknap, he suggested that that question, as Judge Biggy

had intimated, might properly be left to the desision of the Senate. On such a state of, facts would the House be asked to shrink from the performance of its duty because there might be the mist or the shadow of a doubt on that point? The House could not do so. It would not be admissable. He quoted from the impeachment case of Lord Eacon, in which it was stated that, when the Lord Chancellor had sought to save himself by resupration of his high office, the attempt was vain, as the King did not and could not interpose. Was the House to be told that A.MAN IN FOWER AT THE OFFICE END OF THE IAN IN POWER AT THE OTHER END OF THE

was able to rob an American Congress of a right and power which the King of Great Bruain could not take from Parliament? [Sensation and applanse.] It used to be the theory that the King could do no wrong, but no man had ever been found bold enough in this country to say that the President could do no wrong. If the man who had uttered the memorable sentence, "Let no guilty man secape," held it in his power to rob an American Congress of its right to inflict punishment or to pronounce censure on a public convict, where was the barrier to be found beneath whose shelter the liberties of the people could rest socure? [Applanse.]

Hoar—Does the gentleman say that Congress has power to punish any man in this country?

Blackburn—I will not submit to interruption. I am the last man who would introduce an atom of politics in this discussion. It is not admissable here. The Republican members of the Committee were

Committee were as a RARNEST AND HONEST in the prosecution of this inquiry, and the prescutation of this report as the members representing the majority of this House. We have seen no difference in the committee-room. I appeal to members of the House that there shall be no difference manifested here. If fraud has been perpetrated; if criminalty exists; if corruption has been proved, let the Representatives of the people in this House so declare it, and send the issue to the courts where it may finally be tried, and, if we are unable to punish where guilt is almost openly confessed, let the responsibility for that failure rest on other shoulders than ours.

han ours.

Mr. Danforth, another member of the Committee, expressed it as his judgment that the acceptation of Belknap's resignation in no maneer changed the position of that officer to the

ner changed the position of that officer to the pountry.

HE DIMGREED,
however, with the statement of the Chairman (Clymer) that the conduct of this officer was the legitimate outgrowth of the principles of the party in power, and he expressed hope that there would not be a single vote on the Republican side of the House against the resolutions.

Mr. Kasson said that, a few years ago, there had gone from his State a young, well-educated, and gallant gentleman to fight the battles of his country; he had gone through the War, and the President had afterwards called him to a seat in his Cabinet, placing him at the head of that army of which he had been an humble but somewhat distinguished member. This morning, for the first lime, the delegation from Iowa had heard that that gentleman, who had been so much respected in his own State, and so much honored by the nation, had been found guilty of receiving a compensation for some act of official dury, and that that compensation had been continuous. The House would judge of the emotion with which the members from that State had listened to the reading of the reidence. He had nover heard anything read with greater interest than that report, and when at the close of the reading he had made an appeal to his friend from Fennsylvania (Clymer), not, for himself alone, but for his colleagues, whose pride and honor were so touched by the character of the report, for a moment's delay that they might find whether there might not be in evidence.

that they might find whether there might not be in sydence.

See had been met by a demand for the previous question. He did not desire to claim any exemption for Belknap from all penalties to which his acts entitled him, but he found the most painful feature disclosed by the evidence to be the fact that not one word of it touched the officers are in question shift a death which broke a heart had cochred. [Sensation.] Was he to be blamed that he and his colleagues wanted a night to becartain the extent of that officer's guilt by reading the evidence in point? Was he to be blamed that when he found the most delicate testions in hexan life involved in this proceeding—a relation so deflucate that when he related that when a relation so deflucate that a middle to it in detail—he asked an opportunity to consider whether there was anything to be said in extensiation of so high and so great a misdemeanor? But it was too late to go back to that now; he and his colleagues had been refused that opportunity, and now he only asked the attention of the House to the question whether the House did not need more time to accretain whether this officer was impeachable. After quoting from Judge Story on this point, he argued that the powers of Congress were limited by the Constitution, and that if Mr. Belkpup should be impeached, the Senate could not execute the Constitutional provision which declares he shall be removed from office. If he e the Constitutional provision which shall be removed from office. If he to impeachment, let it be understood were all without exception for im-

THE HOUSE WAS ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT which did not rest on the Constitution, and which was dangerous for the future, he thought it right that the House should pause and consider by a report from its right.

sider by a report from its Judiciary Committee the question of its right to make this impeachment. If the House could impeach a man not in office it might go back and impeach Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd for compiracy.

If: Robbins suggested that there was a great difference between a conviction on impeachment and a conviction on indictment. In the latter case, a man might be pardoned by the Executive, but in the former case it could not be. As to the suggestion as to the impeachment of Jefferson Davis, he raplied that it had been decided that a Senstor could not be impeached, not being an officer of the United States.

The Deray Emerica Closky.

not being an officer of the United States.

THE DEFATE BEING CLOSED,
the House DIOCCOLDED to the House DIOCCOLDED to the House DIOCCOLDED to the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted.

The Speaker appointed as the committee to notify the Scuate of the action of the House Meesers. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth,—these members composing the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department making the report.

The House them adjourned, when it was announced that the Democratic caucus, which had been fixed for to-night, had been adjourned till Saturday night.

Saturday night.

THE ABTICLES.

The Committee appointed by the Speaker will to-morrow proceed to the Senate Chamber and communicate to that body the action of the House. The Judiciary Committee will also to-morrow draw up the articles of impeachment and report them to the House. When adopted by the House, that body will, headed by its Speaker and high officers, proceed to the Senate Chamber and demand the impeachment of Mr. Boiknap. Then the Senate will, in parliamentary phrase, "take orders for the impeachment."

DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The following

Mr. Blackburn, of the Committee, submitted a statement regarding his interview with the wife of the Secretary of War in presence of Dr. Tomlinson, marked "D." Mesars. Clymer and Robbuse also submitted statements relative thereto, marked respectively "E" and "F." THE CONTRACT.

THE CONTRACT.

Iere follows a paper marked "Exhibit A."
which is a contract between Evans and Marsh. It provides, among other things, that Marsh is to receive \$12,000 yearly on a basis of seven paralry companies stationed at Fort Sill, and that if the force is increased or diminished to the extent of 100 men the amount to be paid shall be increased or diminished proportionately; and that Marsh shall at all times use any proper influence he may have with the Secretary for the protection of Evans while in the discharge of his legitimate duties.

BEGS OFT.

Exhibit B" reads:

NEW YORK, Feb. 25, 1876.—To the Honorable the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—Dana Sins: I duly received your telegram of Feb. 21, summoning me to appear before you, and answered that I would do so, but my wife has since become so ill as to make it almost impossible for me to leave her for anylime, and to day I send you a telegram to this effect, and will also give a statement of my connection with the post-tradership at Fort Sill, which will, I trust, avoid the necessity of my leaving home. I will, however, come as zoon as I can, or will be happy to see any one or all of the Committee stmy house in this city. At the time I applied for the position of Post-Trader at Fort Sill I presumed that I would furnish recommendations that would seeme me the appointment, which was afterwards promised to me. After this, I saw Mr. Evans in Washington, and made an arrangement with him, in consequence of which I withdrew in his favor, and be received the appointment. This arrangement was made without the advice or consent of the Secretary of War. Neither did he have any knowledge of such an arrangement from me or ally one disc, so far as I know, nor was he interested in

the letter which I wrote you from New York, but not having mailed when I raceived your subpens, concinded not to send it. This morning, however, I thought best to send it, in hope that it may tend to shorten the time of my examination. Very respectfully, your very obedient servant, C. P. Marsh. P. S.—I will bring the contract you inquire for.

STAFEMENT OF ME. BLACKBUEN.

After the foregoing deposition was taken, Mr. Blackburst and

After the foregoing deposition was taken, M lackburn said, without desiring to express an Blackburn said, without desiring to express any opinion as to the accuracy of the conversation detailed by Marsh as having occurred between Dr. Tomliuson and himself relative to any remarks made by me, I think it best to anbinit to the Committee the following statement of facts, of which my Democratic colleagues of the Committee were promptly advised: On the morning of the 24th of February, 1876, Thursday, about 10 o'clock, Dr. William Tomlinson called at my rooms and asked me to go with him to attend to some business, without stating what it was, to which I assented. He proceeded to the residence of Gen. Belknap, and upon arriving there he said that his eister, Mrs. Belknap, desired to see me. I requested his presence at the interview, to which he assented, and he was present during the whole time. In this interview Mrs. Belknap said that the testimony of one Caleb P. Marsh before the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department would TEND TO IMPLICATE HERSELF.

in matters that would occasion criticism, but would utterly fail to show any complicity upon the part of Gen. Belknap in the matter of the Fort Sill tradership, and she asked that she might not be made the subject of investigation where the testimony did not tend to involve the Secretary of War. I said to Mrs. Belknap that I felt assured no member of the Committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry further than to aspinion as to the accuracy of the con

tary of War. I said to Mrs. Belkinap that I felt assured no member of the Committee would desire to prosecute the inquiry further than to ascertain that the Secretary of War, or any subordinate of that Department, was involved. I said to her, further, that I would communicate the fagts as stated by her to Messra. Clymer and Robbins, of the Committee, and would state to them the assurance I had given her. This I did immediately do, within an hour after the interview referred to occurred, stating fully to those gentlemen all that had take place, whereupon both these gentlemen approved what I had said and done, and thoroughly concurred with me in the purpose of prosecuting no investigation that did not promise or tend to implicate or involve the Secretary of War or his subordinate officials. This is the only assurance ever given, or conversation had only assurance ever given, or conversation he me on this subject, either with Mrs. Belking Dr. Tombinson, or with any other person what-ever, at any time, nor am I related or connected by blood or by marriage in any degree either to Gen. Belknap, or his wife, or Dr. Tombinson.

Mr. Clymer stated that on Thursday merning, the 24th day of February, just before the House met, Blackburn requested him to accompany him to the room of the Committee, when and where he stated that he had just had an interview with the wrife of the Secretary of War, at her instance, m the presence of Dr. Tomliuson, her brother, and that he narraised to him the conversation between them at the interview. her brother, and that be narrated to him the conversation between them at the interview, which was in substance as he has stated it. Late in the day, immediately after the House adjourned, Robbins and myself, at his request, came to the Committee-rooms, where Blackburn again related the substance of the interview, whereupon he was assured by Br. Robbins and myself that we concurred with him as to the object of the pending investigation, and that he was justified in giving assurances that no investigation would be made, which did not tend to reach the Secretary of War or some of his subordinates.

of his subordinates.

Mr. Robbins deems it sufficient for him to say simply that on Thursday, the 24th instant, Mr. Blackburn communicated to Mr. Clymer and himself the fact that on that morning the wife of the Secretary of War had very unexpectedly sought an interview with him, and that such interview had taken place. He recounted to us what had passed at that interview, and he has embodied the same in a statement accurately recites the matter as he communicated it to us. The statement made by Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Committee, in reference to Mr. Blackburn's communication to us concerning that interview, and our opinions and decisions thereupon, is in all respects accurate. We all concurred in the idea that it would be our duty to push every investigation which tended to throw light. The official conduct of the Section of the Se Mr. Robbins deems it sufficient for h

BELANAP'S RESIGNATION SOCEPTED. EXECUTIVE MASSION, WASHINGTON, March 2.— DEAR SIR: Your tender of your resource is accepted im-tary of War, with the request to he is accepted im-mediately, is received, and the items is hereby ac-U. S. GRANT.

HOUSE OF REFERENCE FAILS. U. S. GRANT.

HOUSE OF REFERENCE FAILS. SERINGTON, D. C.,

March 2, 1876.—To the Hon. Riester Stymer, Chaurmans
of Committee of Expenditures of War Department
—Siz: I have been informed that or pame has been
mentioned in connection with use recent charpes. mentioned in connection with the recent charges against the Secretary of War, first that I attempted to induce the witness, C. P. Marsh, to swear falsely, and that the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of your Committee, was a relative, and would suppress the whole matter. What I desire to state is that each of the above statements are utterly and entirely false. Yery respectfully.

I demand in justice to myself, as well as to the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, a personal explanation.

Mr. Tomlinson deposes and zays that the foregoing statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d of March, 1876.

BIRDSTER CLYMER, Charman.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 2, 1876.—Ms. PRESIDENT: I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance. Thanking you for your constant and continued kindness, I am respectfully and truly yours, (Signed)

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, March 2, 1876.—Siz: In reply to your note of inquiry of to-day's date, the President directs me to say the hour of acceptance of the resignation is inclosed. I am, sir, your obedient servant, C. C. SNIFFLEN, Secretary. The Hon. Hiester Clymer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

IN THE SENATE.

IN THE SENATE.

A PROFOUND SENANTOM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuma.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The news of Mr. Belknap's fall created a profound impression in the Senate, especially among the Republicana. They were accordingly solemn, and gathered in groups and conversed in low, earnest tones during the day.

Senator Edmunds said that the exposures were terrible and sickening. It had been given out by him that he was to speak on the Pinchback case, but the flying rumors of Belknap's resignation and suicide dampened the ardor on Louisiana matters, and Mr. Edmunds said that he should postpone the delivery of his speech.

Senator Logan made no concealment of his regret at the Secretary's downfall. He characterized it as a most terrible calamity, and said that his resignation ought not to have been accepted by the President. "Mr. Belknap eught to be tried, impeached, and sent to the Penitentiary, the same as myself," said the Sentor, "if I were guilty of the whisky charges as alleged by the Independent press." Mr. Logan went on to say that he and his wife had been criticized because they did not make more display in society and give frequent recentions.

went on to say that he and his wife had been criticized because they did not make more display in society and give frequent receptions. He was opposed to the reckiese extravagancies of fashionable people in Washington. He believed in plain living.

Senator Cameron repeated the words, "Terrible, terrible!" "This comes," said he, "from Grant's system of appointments." He had frequently told him that he ought not to put obscure men in high positions. He always had a lot of these uaknown characters around him. "The court way for people to live." said he "is within their means. Mr. Buchapan and myself used to pay from \$8 to \$10 a week for board and two rooms, and we lived well. The Scripture is right.—'Lead us not into temptation.'"

Mr. Spencer, of Alabama meaned considerable.

Scripture is right—Lean as according to the considerably impressed. He exclaimed in a moralizing way: "There is nothing like being honest." His one-mies, he said, charged him with all kinds of iniquities, even to stealing sums as small as \$5, but he was glad to know that he was innocent, and could not be impeached. This remark somewhat relieved the spiemnity of those who heard him.

his arrangement was made without the savine or control to the sherretary of War. Naither did be have by knowledge of such an arrangement from me or by one cise, so far as I know, nor was he interested in ly such arrangement, or fruits of any arrangement, tween the ly such arrangement, or fruits of any arrangement, tween the last of the saving of the

a very metapcholy thing, and it is too bad that it ever occurred."

vice-President Franky

says it is a very sad thing and a great shame to
think that a man holding such a high position of
trust could not prove true to ft. He felt very
much dejected about it, and thought it was likely to have a bad effect at the coming elections in New Hampshire and Connecticut. He was as tonished that Belknap could so far forget him Senator Woodleigh expressed himself in most

Senator Woodleigh expressed himself in most emphatic terms as aisgusted, and thought it was simply a part of the outeropping of the Shepherd Ring. It was the result of inordinate extravagance and the general demoralization of the day; an entire loss of the accountability to the principle of houesty and integrity. It was just such men as this who had loaded down and embarrassed the Republican party which had achieved such grand results, and had been so glorious in principles and men. It was a burning shame that its glorious record should be pulled down so and dragged into the dirt. He had no patience to contemplate the subject, and felt it was diagraceful in the extreme. He expected more, and thought it would end by some of them going to jail.

LORD BACON NO. 2. WITHOUT THE "WISEST" AND "GREATEST."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trabusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The wome tempted him and he did eat. At the funeral of one wife a contract of corruption began is the lifetime of the deceased was renewed by the one who was to be the next wife. The witness was a

babe now dead. The coppers were taken from the dead woman's eyes to seal the new contract. CHIVALBY AND GENTLENESS AND MANHOOD not conceal or excuse the facts which by this day's doings have entered into national history. The wife, frightened by her indiscretion and her fall, awed by the dangers which threatened her husband, would have the Committee and the world believe that the husband knew nothing of this bargain and its infamy. The Committee did not believe it—the world scarcely will. The contract thus begun was loyally fulfilled. The bribe-givers were faithful in their pledges. They regularly paid the price of their dishonor. The payments were as regularly received.

to the express company for the spoils received from the sale of office. The story is all like that. It has made the men of all parties hearsick. There have been a few Democrats so meanly parties as to seek party advantage in this crime. They have sought to hold the Republican party responsible for this crime. They were well answered to-might by a gentleman from the South, who said: "The Republican party is no more responsible for the orime of the bushand THE WAR MINISTER RECEIPTED

THAN KENTUCEY WOMEN ARE FOR THE SINS OF THE WIFE."

The evidence is eilent upon one thing,—the confession of Belknap. There is no doubt that he admitted to the Committee bis full guilt. The vote upon the resolution was unanimous. George Hoar thought that the legal questions should receive more consideration. He demed that the American Congress had the right to punish for a crime; that a man out of office could not be impeached, and that the haste which would impeach a Cabinet officer under the operation of the previous question without debate was pastisan and unworthy of the American Congress. But

THE HOUSE WAS IN NO TEMPER TO LISTEN to argument or to heed technicalities. They were swift to punish, and in exactly sixty minutes from the time the resolution was introduced Gen. Belknap stood impeached by unanimous vote. THAN KENTUCKY WOMEN ARE FOR THE SING OF THE

MR. BLACKBURN Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Mr. Black burn, of the Investigating Committee, makes the following statement:

following statement:

Secretary Belkmap, on learning that serious charges were made against him before the Committee, asked, through his coinsel, for permission to make a sworn statement, which was granted, finally, by the Committee, the Appeared at the time set, and heard the charges read, facing the Committee with considerable maniliness and resoive, but with tears atreaming down his face. He said, through his counsel: "I have heard the charges read. Some things are true; some things are not true; and some things are true; some things are mot true; and some things are true; some things are not true; and some things are true; some things are not true; and some things are true; some things are not true; and some things are true; some things are not true; and some things are true; some things are mot true; and some things are true; some things are mot true; and some things are true; some things are mot true; and some things are true; some things are mot true; and is more things are true; as the more true, and the privilege of the true and they adjourned under this motion until this morning to enable him to make a sworn statement which he had asked the privilege of making before the Committee, and he was notified through his counsel that 3 o'clock to-day was fixed, as the Committee desired to do all they could as representatives of the House to meet his views. Two o'clock came and no appearance, when near 3, word was received from Montgomery Blair, acting ashis counsel, that he had albered his mind, and had determined to make no statement before the Committee.

EACH ANXIOUS TO SAVE THE OTHER. A new feature of the case, wished to inflict on herself all the obloquy of the whole transaction, so that the reputation of her husband as an official should be saved. She never, except once, had anything to do with the money transactions, except during the last Christmas holiday, when she was in New York making purchases, and there was a fractional payment, amounting to \$750, made to her. Meeting Mr. Marsh, it was handed to her. This is the only transaction she had ever anything to do with. The most remarkable feature of it is that Mr. Blackburn's wife and Mrs. Belknap are old schoolmates from girlhood, and it has been especially trying to Mr. Blackburn to listen to the pleadings of Mrs. Belknap at the interviews she has sought, and which have been forced upon him. He declares the highest admiration for her display of devotion and featy to her husband. Even the interviews she had with the witness, Marsh, in which she seemed to tamper with him and endeavor to make him falsely testify, are pardonable, he thinks, as an additional proof of her devotion. Secretary Belknap seemed to him, when he came before the Committee, like a man either determined to go over the precipice and give up all hope or to fight the thing out stubbornly like a bull-dog, but he did not ecem to have the courage to do the latter at the last moment, and his norves gave way. ractional payment, amounting to \$750, made to

gave way.

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

Mr. Blackburn says they are determined to go through the whole War Department. The next quarter in which there will be a toppling will be in the Judge Advocate General's Department, and, after that, in the Quartermaster's Department, and after that, in the Quartermaster's Department, and between the present position of Gen. Belknap and that of Gen. Rafts. Ingalls inside of thirty days there will not be the toss up of a cent. By a resolution of Congress the President of the United States is to be asked to rescind the orders of Quartermaster-General Meigs requiring his absence abroad, so that he shall place his foot on American soil and be within the bailiwick of the Gommittee, when he will be summoned to testify to important matters involving the Quartermaster-General's Department. In a word, dien. Ingalls and several other officials are now as, completaly in the hollow of the hand of the Committee, so to speak, as was Secretary Belknap. The whole thing, from beginning to end, to use the words of Mr. Blackburn, is rotten to the core.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Dem Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Democrate are endeavoring to make capital out of the fact that the President, in his letter to Secretary Belknap, used the word "regret." The President to-night thoroughly explained this to a prominent Western Congressman. He said that Belknap had deceived him his morning; that Belknap said that some soundain had been developed about his wife, and that he would assume the responsibility. The President, upon an impulse, wrote the letter, and intended to express regret that circumstances had made the resignation necessary. The President said that, had he known of Belknap's personal acts, he should have informed knap's personal acts, he should have informed Belknap that all official relations must cease. "He must accept the result of his crime," the President then emphatically said, "and no friend of mine will now interpose to save Gen. Bel-

THE LAW AND PENALTY.

REVISED STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The provision of the statute law which the Secretary has violated appears in the Revised Statutes as follows:

SEC. 1.781. Every member of Congress, or any officer or agent of the Government, who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for securing or siding to procure any contract or office or place of the Govern ment, or any department thereof, from any efficer of the United States for any parson whatever, or for giving bay such centract, office, or place whomsoever, and every privace who, directly or indirectly, afters or agrees to give, or gives or bestows, any money, property, other valuables or consideration whatever for procuring, or adding to procurs, any such contract, office, or place, and every member of Congrees who directly or indirectly takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, cause, or proceeding which may be pending, or may by law, or under the Constitution, be arought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such member of Congress, chall be made guilty of a misdemeanor which may be pending, or may by law, or under the Constitution, be arought before him in his official expacity or in his place as such member of Congress, shall be made guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than \$10,000, and any such contract or agreement may, at the opinion of the President, be declared absolutely null and void, and any member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of boner, profit or trust under the Government of the United States.

THE SOCIAL CANCER.

THE SUCIAL CANCER.

ITS RAVAGES IN THE BODY POLITIC.
Special Disputes to The Canogo Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The fall of
Secretary Belknap is a conspicuous illustration ton City. It has become a proverb that no one can afford to hold a Cabinet place except he is rich. It now appears that the poor in such high places will keep up the etyle. There has been no difference in the outward life of Secretary Belknap and of Secretary Fish or Chandler, yet the latter are worth millions, while, ten years ago this month, Belknap was here begging for a Collectorship. Mrs. Belkoap, it is said, received the first payment of \$10,000 sbortly prior to her marriage with Gen. Belknap. The family have lived in a most axtravagant manner, evidently much beyond the style which the salary alone of a Cabinet officer would warrant. Their entertainments this winter have been especially coetly and inxurious, and Mrs. Beiknap has been so particularly assiduous in her attention to the families of members of the Committee before whom these charges are pending as to have attracted notice. The wife of one member of this Committee, a Democrat, has frequently received with Mrs. Beiknap.

Row HE FLEASED GRANT.

Beiknap came here a poor man. When appointed Secretary of War, he was Collector of Internal Revenue in Iowa. He had always been a Democrat, and was almost entirely unknown in Iowa politics. He created a favorable impression upon the President by a speech he made at the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee. The family have lived in a most extravagant

nessee.

After Grant's nomination and before he was inaugurated, Beiknap's friends have frequently
said that he owed his Cabinet position to that

Mrs. Belknap, who figures so prominent this scandal, was a native of Harrodsburg. Her brother, Dr. Tomlinson, still nides there, and has been using the industrial arrang Southern members to sides there, and has been using all bis influence among Southern members to avert this disclosure. She was a great belle, and among her admirers was a member of the Committee which had the impeachment in charge. Their flirtation at the time was the subject of much local gossip. Her first husband was a Mr. Bowers, of Cincunnati, who has relatives at Keckuk, Gen. Belkmap's lows home. When Belkmap was appointed Secretary of War he came here and reuted the house on Lafayette Square which had been occupied by Secretary Seward. This house was

The selidiers have been robbed and the nation disgraced to maintain the style. His desire to furnish this house and to maintain the hospitable style in which wealthy Cabinet Ministers indulged, doubties prompted the original commission of the crime. The present Mrs. Belknap, then the Widow Bower, was an immate of her sister's bousehold at the time of her death, and it was soon afterwards reported that she would soon become Mrs. Secretary Belknap. About this time there were some ugly rumors concerning the payment of a large PETOND HIS MEANS. ly runors concerning the payment of a large claim for war transportation to the Louisville d Cincirnati Railroad, and that the road was espe-cially favored by Secretary Belknap. It was said that

by this transaction. She soon after left for Europe in company with the Pendletons of Cincinnati. While there her engagement with the Socretary of War was announced. The society gossips then busied thomselves with the dotails of her elaborate costumes. Mrs. Belknap's career in society has been very brilliant, and, when Mrs. Attorney-General Williams was accused of writing anonymous letters to the wives of other Cabinet officers accusing their respective husbands of intrigues with female friends, Mrs. Belknap was conseitcute to the movement to drive Williams from the Cabinet. Of late, Mrs. Belknap has been equally marked in her hostility to Secretary Bristow, who is said to have been too intimately acquainted with her career in Kentucky to make his presence here agreeable. MRS. BOWER WAS A GAINER

MRS, BELKNAP.

Oincinnam, March 2.—Mrs. Belknap is probably better known in this city than in any other place outside of Washington. Much of her early married life was passed here. She was a Tomlinson, of Harrodaburg, Ky., and is a sister of Dr. Tomlinson of that place. The impression prevails that a sister of hers was Belknap's first wife. Her first husband was a Mr. Bowers, a commission merchant of this city, who died of consumption in Florida six or seven years ago. Your correspondent knew her as firs. Bewers before and after Bowers' death. She was living then at the Burnet House in this city in modest style.

Bay editorially:

Say editorially:

It would not be just to pass judgment upon the sudden and extraordinary discinsures which have been accompanied by the nace that he have been accompanied by the has made the statement of make. We had heard whispers prejudical to this integrity in connection whispers prejudical to this integrity in connection the office of the late Seantorial contest, and he sawared so directly and satisfactorily that we paid no further attention to them. His resignation would detail or defense to make to the clarges, but as any discussion of his conduct can only proceed upon the supposition and hypothesis of guilt, we will defer it until we know the facts. CINCINNATI, March 2.-Mrs. Belknap is probacity in modest style.

She was always a woman of magnificent pres She was always a woman of magnificent presence, a tall, stately brunette, with fine features, head, and carriage, splendid color, black, glossy hair, and dark, fisshing eyes,—a woman to attract admiration in any throng.

THAT WAS THE CAUSE OF OF IT.

She was married to Belkinap in grand style near Lexington, Ky. They stopped in this city on their tour, and were given a reception by the Hon. George H. Pendleton. Mrs. Bowers had her wedding trousseau made by Worth in Paris. A lady said to me to-day: "Worth told me that one of her costumes was the finest he had ever sent to this country."

[75 the Associated Press.]

one of her coetumes was the finest he had ever sent to this country."

[To the Assectated Press.]

REEF BLOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—Secratary Belknap's wife is a native of Kentucky, the youngest daughter of Dr. John Tomlinson, a prominent physician of Harrodsburg. Her maiden name was Amsands, and in her younger days she was recognized and honored as one of societies hrightest belies. During the Rebellion she strongly advocated the Union cause, and in many ways testified to her devotion for its defenders, frequently lending aid and succer to suffering soldiers. She was also very much devoted to the Presbyterian Church, but, after marrying her first husband, John Bowers, a merchant of Cincinnati, she embraced the Episcopal faith. Two years ago, after the death of Bowers, she married Gen. Belknap, at Harrodsburg. Her eister, Carrie Tomlinson, was also a wife of Belknap, but died Dec. 27, 1870.

The news of Belknap's trouble has produced a profound sensation here, where he and his wife have been well known and respected for years.

\*\*INCIDENTALS.\*\*

NEW YORK, March 2.—A Washington dispatch says: "It is generally believed that Treasurer

New will be tendered the office of Secretary of War." Washnoros, D. C., March 2.—The President to-day appointed Secretary Robeson acting Sec-retary of War. Following is the letter of appointment:

pointment:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., March 2,
1576.—Siz: The resignation of the Secretary of War
having been tendered and accepted this day, you are
hereby directed to assume and perform the duties pertaining to the office of Secretary of War, in addition
to those of your own office, until otherwise directed.

Very truly yours.

To the Secretary of the Navy.

THE SUICIDE RUMOR.
The President informed several Republican The President informed several Republican members of Congress this afternoon that the first intimation he had of Belknap's malfeasance was from the lips of Belknap himself. An unanthenticated rumor prevailed at the Capitol, early in the afternoon, that Belknap remarked to the President this morning that, when he heard March was bound to testify, he exclaimed: "I wished I had killed myself," to which the President replied: "I wish you had." This rumor was soon repeated in medified forms until it assumed the shape that Belknap had actually killed himself. Many persons on the excitement of the moment believed the rumor to be true, and pains were taken to obtain information to estisfy them to the contrary. It was a matter of surprise to everybody that the testimony implicated Belknap in dishonorable transactions more closely than even his enemies had supposed. The conduct of Beltnap continues to be the theme of general conversation.

Shight of the investigation.

The following is given as the origin of the Beltnap investigation: While in search for a house for his family in December, the Hon. B.

B. Lewis, of Alabama, was referred to G. O.

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Armes, real astate agent in this city. During
their search for a house Mr. Armes, in conversation, stated to Mr. Lewis he had formerly belonged to the army, but was dismissed through the
emnity of Beikmap; that if he had the assistance of a member of Congress he could
develop facts that would force Beikmap to resign.
Lewis tendered his assistance, and they subsequently had several interviews. Lewis
being impressed, sought advice of Randail, who advised that the facts
be brought before Clymer, Chairman of the
Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Lewis and Armes saw Clymer. The latter
gave a list of witnesses, including Marsh. Afterwards Clymer thought Armes was acting in bed
faith, as the Secretary said Armes had proposed
if he was restored to the army and certain other
conditions compiled with, he would drop the
matter. Lewis said if Armes was seeking only
to levy blackmail of course they could have
nothing to do with it, but advised, as Armes bad
furnished the Tames of witnesses, that they he
called and examined, which was done.

ASTOCKDED.

The President, in conversation with friends ta-

nething to do with it, but advised, as Armes had furnished the names of witnesses, that they be called and aramined, which was done.

The President, in conversation with friends tenight, stated emphatically that he was not aware of the enormity of the charges against Belknap at the time he tendered and the President accepted his resignation. From the hurried and incoherent manner of Belknap's communication to him, the President drew the conclusion that Mrs. Belknap, and not her husband, was the guilty party, and that the General assumed all the responsibility and censure in order to shield his wife. Although he did not inform the President that he was actually guilty himself, he confessed he was not free from blame. The President says if he had known the full measure of Belknap's guilt he would not have yielded so readily to Belknap's appeal in accepting his resignation in the mild terms he did, but would have demanded that the official relations between them should immediately cease, and that Belknap should at once vacate his office and take all the consequences of his official conduct was the subject of investigation, and nothing could have occasioned him more surprise than the communication made to him by Belknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

Ourside Talk.

The report of the testimony implicating exserting pelknap himself at the time he presented his written resignation.

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Gen. Belknap has resigned. He handed a letter to the President, tendering his resignation, and asking that it he accepted without delay. It is stated at the White House that his resignation was promptly accepted, but the exact language of the President's reply has not yet been obtained.

The discovery of this circumstance in Gen.

tained.
The discovery of this circumstance in Gen. Beiknap's administration of the War Department occasions the most intense surprise, and the Cabinet officers and officials of all grades the Cabinat officers and officials of all grades declare their absolute autonishment.

Throughout the entire city to day there has been talk regarding the subject of the impeachment of the ex-Secretary for the offices of corruption, and opinions have been divided, even among the Cabinet officers and others, as to whether the offending official is out of office. The preponderance of opinion, however, is that it could be. The Attorney General sand, in a conversation upon the matter, that he was not prepared to give his opinion, though it has not been officially asked for, unless after an examination.

amination,
Several friends of Belknap called upon him to-day, but he had nothing to say, sreepting such as has been here mentioned,—that he dearred to make a statement before the Committee. There are already rumors as to the appointment of his successor, but nothing has been said about it at the White House. It is also rumored this afternoon that the President is inclined to withdraw his acceptance of the resignation, to await the investigation, of the charges against Belknap.

Mr. Belknap to-night announces his determination, in view of the action of the House to-day in presenting articles of impeachment to the Senate, not to make any public statement until he can do so before the Senate in official form.

IOWA COMMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trebune.

KEORUK, Ia., March 2.—Although the prince pal topic of conversation all over the city, the dispatches received from Washington to-day concerning Secretary Belknap do not create any particular excitement at his home here. The general feeling is one of regret, and the disposition seems to be to await the statement of the Secretary before pronouncing a verdict. Mrs. Beiknap formerly resided here. She is the daughter of the late qualities and purity of character. The Gate City of to-morrow merning will have the following to

DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DES MOINES, Is., March 2.—The same news

sent from Washington to-day relative to Gen. sent from Washington to-day relative to Gen.
Bel knap, and more too, was sent here the day of
the recent Senstorial caucus from Washington,
and Belknap denied it, and said it was instigated
by a disappointed office-seeker, and the matter was hushed up, so that but three persons
knew of it until now. There is great excitement
among legislators. Mrs. Belknap is not an Iowa
woman, but from Cincinnati. The most serious
charges made publicly during the Senatorial
contest here against him was, that a man having
\$6,000 a year salary and spending \$20,000 must
get money dishonorably.

FINANCIAL.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, March 2.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday, it was estimated that the earn-ings would justify the payment of a dividend of 11/4 per cent for the quarter. Several of the Directors were of the opinion that the dividend should be passed, while others thought the stockholders were entitled to whatever was sarned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—A Gazette special says the Rev. J. M. Robinson, a prominent minister of the Methodist Church at New Moorefield, Clark County, Ohio, attempted suicide this morning by inflicting five gashes on his throat with a razor. The wounds were dressed with difficulty, he making violent efforts to reopen them. It is believed that he is insane.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, March 2.—The Queen, from New York and Austrian, from Baltimore, have ar-

NEW YORK, March 2.—Anived—Steamship Bolivia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived.

oming, from New York, has arrived.

Washington's Noble Character.

Brooking Argus.

In the private diary of Gen. Washington, under date of April 1, 1783, occurs the following entry:

"I rose early this morning, and expecting company, went to my wardrobe to select a suitable attire, when, to my great chagms, I found that my most indispensable garments were unfit for the occasion. At the breakfast table I co-countered Mrs. Washington, and romarked as kindly as I could under the circumstances:

"Martha, my dear, when I see a woman of your powers fooling away her time on trifles, while there are four of my bost pairs of trousers remaining to be patched, I am almost tempted to believe there is no God."

"She did not make any reply, but, burying her head in a plateful of pan-cakes, wept so bitterly that I resolved never to allinde to the subject again."

Here we have a tender and beautiful illustration of the real greatness of the hero's heart. He would go forth into the world with the biting winds of winter nipping his historical cuttele through the ventilators in his pastalosons, and yet utter no word of complaint against his wife.

FOREIGN.

Winslow Called for Yesterday by a Boston Officer.

M. De Lesseps Explains Why the English Agent of the Suez Canal Was Dismissed.

The Turks Lose Heavily in a Battle in

Don Carlos Avoids Paris, and Will Be in London To-Day.

Anticipations of a Great Flood in Parts the River Saine.

A BOSTON OFFICER ALEIVES IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 2.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was brought up at Bow street to-day, and remanded till noon to-morrow. The proceed-ings were delayed by the report that Mr. Wonter would appear as Winslow's solicitor.
When Sir Thomas Henry asked the prisoner if
he had a solicitor, Winslow said he did not desire
one, and did not wish to contest the case at all. He would be glad to waire everything, and would be only too happy to go home to-morrow would be only too happy to go home to-morrow. Sir Thomas Henry said: "I understood that Mr. Wontner would appear for the defense at the request of the prisoner's friends." Detective Greeniaw explained that the prisoner's friends at Boston telegraphed for Wontner to appear, but the prisoner did not want a solicitor. Winslow said it was not the wish either of his family or of himself. He said he was ill, and asked permission to be seated. ion to be seated.

sion to be seated.

Sir Thomas Henry—"Certainly."
Celbaon P. Dearborn, the Boston detactive, identified Winslow, and produced the necessary extradition papers, including the indictment found by the Grand Jury of Sunfolk County, Mass., containing fourteen counts, seven for forging and altering, and seven for uttering to the amount of \$40,000. The documents were handed to Winslow, who declined to ask Dearborn any questions.

born any questions.

During the reading of the documents. Wins low set looking downwards, apparently ver low set looking downwards, apparently very much depressed, but otherwise he evinced no emotion. He seems to have suffered much from confinement. He is very sallow and gaunt. He is unshaven, and wears a worn-looking blue frock-coat. On occasion, when obliged to speak, his voice was husky and his tone lower than when he addressed the Court last Wednesday week.

week.

After the documents had been read, Sir Thomas explained their purport to Winslow, and asked him if he understood them. Winslow replied that he did. Sir Thomas then said, addressing Winslow, that, is an extradition eause, it was necessary to have evidence that the Government requiring the extradition had made no formal application to the English Government. "Though I understand that the American Legation sent the documents to the Foreign Office yesterday, I have not received any intimation from either the Foreign or Home Office. Therefore I think it is best to remand you until to-morrow."

The presoner asked to be allowed to see his

GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON, March 2.—Walter Cosher & Co., timber and mahogany merchants, have failed, with liabilities estimated at \$500,000.

Bothnia, Capt. Scarlett, from New Orleans Feb. 2, for Liverpool, was burned at sea on the 10th of February. Her crew have arrived at this THEATRE BURNED.

place was burned last night. Loss, \$50,000. Since the burning of the Royal Theatre in 1875, the Amphitheatre was the only theatre in Leeds. COTTON FRAUDS LIVERPOOL, March 2. -In the Police Court to-Dr. Tomlinson, of Kentucky, and belongs to a family that is noted for its pre-eminent social Son, cotton brokers. The family that is noted for its pre-eminent social Son, cotton brokers.

Son, cotton brokers, were summoned to answer the charge preferred by Meesrs. Leech, Harrison & Ferwood of having unlawfully conspired to acquire fifty, bales of cotton, the property of the latter firm. The defendants are also charged with stealing cotton, and with obtaining it by false presenses. Neither of the defendants appeared at the Court, although service of sammons was proved, and neither has been seen since Theeday last. The magistrate granted warrants for their apprehension.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, March 2.—A letter from M. Lesseps appears in the Times to-day, in which he says the Snez Canal Company simply revoked Sir Daniel Lange's functions as its agent in London. Sir Daniel Lange had no part whatever in the deliberations of the Council of Directors, and did not represent the English interests. A percasal of Sir Daniel Lange's letters written in 1871 would sufficiently explain to any honest man that the revocation of his agency was inevitable.

charged with a double mission to the Herzogovinian refugees and to the Montenegrin Govern-

ment.

A BATTLE.

RAGUSA, March 2.—A sanguinary battle was fought yesterday near Dabra, in which 800 Turks were killed. The placards posted in Ragusa promulgating Turkish reforms have been passed over with figures of death's heads. The insurgents have issued a manifecte acousting all propositions of peace.

SERURADE, March 2.—It is anticipated that a Ministerial order will soon be issued annulling the order of the Minister of War calling out the militia reserves.

BUSSIA HUSBLE THE LOUD TALK.

London, March 2—Advices from the Gold Coast report that a fire occurred at Little Papo Feb. 1, which destroyed nearly half the town.

Herzegovina,

WINSLOW

The presoner asked to be allowed to see his family, who were in a private room of the court, as they were last Wednesday week. Permission was granted, and the proceedings terminated.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 2.—The British steams

Lezps, March 2.—The Amphithestre of this

evitable.

THE TURKISH LOAY.

LONDON, March 2.—The Times, in its financial article to-day, says: The Turkish Government wanted the agents of the Turkish loan of 1868 (who yesterday reported that there was a deficiency of £74.333 in the amount required to pay the interest and drawn bonds on that loan), to make up the sum from the Egyptian tribute in the Bank of England. The bank, however, would not consent to part with the money held by it on account of other specified securities.

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION.

RAGUEA, March 2.—Baron de Radich, Governor of Dalmatia, arrived here yesterday, and proceeded to Cattara. It is understood that he is

Ministerial order will soon be issued annulling the order of the Minister of War calling out the militia reserves.

BUSSIA HUSHER THE LOOD TALK.

The Bussian Dulomatic Agent in Montenegro has been instructed to oppose the efforts of the war party, and to support the Prince in resisting them. He notified the Prince that Bussia will withdraw her protection if an attitude of provocation is assumed, whereupon the Prince gave pacific assurances.

LONDON, March 2—A Vianna dispatch says the manifesto of the Herzegovinians has been issued. It declares that the insurgents will summon Servia and Montenegro to openly wage war, and continues: "We hope Russia will prove a Messiah of freedom to the Servians. We believe she can't remain unmoved at Turkish cruelty. The other Powers will grant us indirect help. Let Enghand open her eyes and leave Turkey to her run."

The manifesto concludes: "We demand either true independence or death. We sign this declaration with our blood, and will scoeps no other propocal."

LUNDRON, March 3—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch says it is affirmed on prefessedly trustworthy authority, that the insurgent leaders, fearing defeat if hostilities are protracted here, consented to parley with the Turkish envoys. The meeting is fixed to take place at Cettinge vary shortly. The insurgents desire an explanation of the promised reforms, and are anxious to set forth their own grievances and discuss the remedy.

AFRICA.

plosion. Two thousand kegs stored in one building exploded, causing a shock like as earth-quake. About fifty natives were blown to piece while attempting to plunder burning and about SPAIN. Boulcone, March 2 — Dou Carlos vill srive here at half-past 6 this evening, take the stem or for Folkestone, and thence proceed to Le

MADRID, March 2.—The Alfonsists have taken the standards of artillery and many the sand rides shandoned by the Carlists.

Sepor Canovas Del Castille has gone to have paper canovas Del Castille has gone to have raised by the overthrow of the Carlists.

The debate on the address in reply to the Royal speech will begin in the Cortes alonday. The report that Carasa, the Carlist chieftain has been assassinated is not true. He and other leaders have entered Trance.

Gen. Quesada has ordered that all process has longing to lawless bands be show that our care.

longing to lawless bands be shot the cape tured.

London, March 2.—Dan Carlos avoided estating Paris by using the circular railway shring the city. He will arrive here to morrow.

THE CARLUT EXTREMENT.

PABIS. March 2.—A disputch of the Times are only a few Carlist stragglers now arrive from the frontier. The bulk of the Carlist cross have been interned in Tours. Lemoges, and the Departments of Vienne Haute, Vienne and indre et Lioire. It is said the Frech dree et Lioire. It is said the Frech Government has informed Spain that most of the men interned seem to be very desires of returning home, and are willing to take an engagement not to fight in future if pardoned, and amnesty is proclaimed. If appears that the Carlists were told usin the last moment that a convene would be signed. They were thereby convinced that, upon arriving at the frontier, they need only lay does their arms and return to their home. On reaching the frontier they was teld that all the megority then feel to France, arriving atterly destitute.

It is easid the Carlist Committee are preparing a brillmant reception for Don Carlos in London.

FRANCE.

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Prince ever authorized his adherents to vote for the Bonspartist candidate. The Mondeur, all inding to the proposition that the Ministry who remain is the Cabinet thouse where the Dufaure's programme, says: "The Conservative would not wrongly if they should oppose the formation of a homogeneous Cabines which while responding to the legitimate aspirations of the Bepublicans, would restrain the wild impatiently preference of the Usopians, the way guards. It is better that such demands as universal amnesty and separation of Church and State should be opposed on behalf of the Gor.

mission was granted, and the proceedings terminated.

Mrs. Winslow seems less depressed than on Wednesday. She will probably go home in the same vessel with her husband. It seems that the authorities of Boston left the question of the time and manner of his family's return entirely to Dearborn's discretion, they paying all the expenses.

RUSSIA.

Sr. PETERSBURO, March 2.—The some ment recently made of the incorporation of Khokand with Russis was premature.

London, March 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that the report of the subjugation of Khokand by Russas is confirmed. This leaves a distance of only 225 miles netween the English and Russian frontiers in Central Asia.

CUBA. HAVARA, Cuba, March 1.—A fire at Regla, epposite Havana, destroyed seventy houses and shanties. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

AUSTRIA-

The survival of this city to-night for London.

Abigasi Adams.

There was one woman a hundred years age who is perhaps the most famous woman of the Revolution, admirable in every capacity of woman's peculiar ephere, and equally fitted for the common sphere of men and women in human society. This was Abigai Adams, the wife of one President and the mother of another. She at least was reasonable and logical, whoever is not. Writing to her husband, who was in his cent in the Continental Congress, on the 31st of March, 1776, thus typical American matron any: "I long to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by-the-way, in the new code of I swe which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I decire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to forman areasilized, and will not hold correlves bound by my laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrannial a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you as wish to be happ, willingly give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and andearing one of friend. Why, then not put if out of the power of the viccous and the lawless to me us with crashy and indignity with impunity?"

Again, in the following May, she says: "I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies, for while you are prodaining peace and good-will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon rotaining an absolute power over wives."

The tone of affectionate gavety and feminise dependence does not affect the deep not sweet seriousness of passages that show how penetraling was the glance of this admirable woman. Indeed, she but expresses the instinctive feeling of most of the mobilest minds and hearts of her survives and wishes as those of them would consider t

Fig. 1. See York World.

THE ROLE AND THE BAT.

A Mole and a But, having engaged in dispute concerning the Polarization of Light, and being unable to agree, resolved to summon an Advisory Fog. As soon as it had net, the Bat said gramphantly: "Don't you see it now?" the Mole replied with Exultation: "Yes, but n, the same Light." The Benediction was then processed and the Fog adjourned.

Moral—None are so Blind as Those who won't See.

Moral—None are so Blind as Those who wonSec.

The Shark and the Patriared.

During the Deluge, as a heedless Shark we
conducting a Thanksgiving service for an abundant Harvest, a prudent Patriarch looked out
and addressed him thus: "My Friend, I am
much struck with your open countenance; pray
come into the are and make one of us. The
Probabilities are a falling Barometer, general
Atmospheric Disturbance, and Heavy Rains
throughout the Region of the Lower Universe
during the next Forty Days." "That is just the
sort of Hairpin I am," replied the chark, who
had cut several rows of Wiadom Teeth; "bring
on your Deluges." About six weeks subsequently
the Fatriarch encountered him on the summit of
Monat Ararat, in very straitened curamentaess.

Maral—You Can't pretty much most always
tall how Things are going to Turn Out Servetimes.

THE COUNCIL

Consideration of the Estimatesy mittee of the Whole Finish

The Item of \$500,000 to Deficiencies Stricken Out

The Public Library Allowed to Slip Unmolested.

Von Hollen and McGrath Recognition. A regular meeting of the Common was held yesterday afternoon, Presides in the Coatr and a quorum present. On motion of Ald. Woodman, the Cor into Committee of the Whole on th pristion bill, Ald. Cullerton in the ch

pristion bill, Ald. Culterton in the ch Comptroller's general estimates were Ald. Waterman moved that the item formerly inserted at his request in the sawer on Ashland avenue, from Monre rison streets, be dropped. He had as he said, that there was enough more hands of the Board of Public Work redit of the ward to build the sewer. The Chairman ruled the motion on The item of \$1,500 for hay-scales w ent, the opinion of the Committee these institutions should be self-susta

The contingent fund of \$10,000 was THE DEFICIENCY FUND of \$500,000 was stricken out, because Case said, the opinion of the Committee the authorities should be kept with the to the grindstone, and be forced to committee taxes for 1876, 1874, and 1878. The item for election expenses was from \$1,000 to \$2,500, because the Cle

The stem for printing and stationery at \$11,350 for nine months, in addition expended balance of \$8,592. were then taken up item the following schedule:

Clerk in Law Department Prosecuting Attorney...

In this list the first column gives sent in by the Comptroller, and ti sums passed on by the Conpet three-fourths of the others, or at ar nine months.

All went through without trouble, a ha matter of the Cly Attorney, the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of which office was cut down from the colon of the colon o

was reached there was an animated Von Hollon's estimates oth moved that the Co

Chief clerk....

Collector Von Hollen explained that partment had collected during the m January \$47,000, and during February both on the back taxes of 1871, 1872, 1874. 187

The motion of Ald. Hildreth was adopted additional sum voted, together will expended balance of about \$7,000, ma whole over \$28,000.

\*\*TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.\*\*

On motion of Ald. Hildreth, the Cothest took up a communication referred the Council at its last meeting. It w James J. McGrath, City Tax Commissioning for an appropriation of \$11,000 for the port of his department for the year. The commissioner, on being called a maximum and the department for the year. The Commissioner, on being called a maximum and that body had promised a maximum titod to the Supreme and that body had promised a March 1. If that sustained Judge Wallacks is would be in the power of the Council cast the Tax-Commissioner's edice by or If, however, the legality of Bill 300 she sustained, then the office would come into useful existence. He called attended its old system and under the property of the comparative expense of the city's colled der its old system and under the province the following sums: For the Town, \$16,000; for the West Town, for the North Town, \$25,000. This without the city's old system. The Convoted 2 per cent for the collection of its town machinery, which would amount to the city's old system. The Convoted 2 per cent for the collection of its town machinery, which would amount the city and had the year would run the city bad had the year Messrs. Hopkins, Wilson, and Ada Raged in its service fighting the injuring the taxes under the system now would be about \$161,000. The expension of the title of \$260,000 for gas being un derastion, there was an animated dis Ald. Heath said that there was a descrit of the year would run the city \$180,000 more The Council had, during the year, add more lamps, and if the sum of \$800,000 propriated then there would an the nore the same passes and superfluous hamps, might be cut down.

Ald. Case moved to cut the item \$200,000.

Ald. Heath said that the roper we down expenses was to lessen the hours which gas was burned. With a properties and superfluous hamps, might be cut down.

A

plosion. Two thousand kegs stored in one building exploded, causing a shock like an earthquake. About fifty natives were blown to Diece white attempting to plunder burning and abar-

Boulogne, March 2.—Dou Carlos will arrive there at half-past 6 this evening, take the steam for Polkestone, and thence proceed to

Maddle March 2.—The Alfonsists have taken thirty-three pieces of artillery and many thousand rides abandoned by the Carlists.

Senor Canovas Dei Castillo has gone to Pampelans to confer with the King on questions raised by the overthrow of the Carlists.

The debate on the address in reply to the Royal speech will begin in the Cortes Mouday. The report that Carasa, the Carliet chieftain, has been assassinated is not true. He and other leaders have entered Trance.

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It is said the Carlist Committee are preparing a brilliant reception for Don Carlos in London.

FRANCE.

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A letter written on behalf of Compte De Chambord is published. It denies that that Prince ever authorized his adherents to vote for the Bonspartist candidate. The Monileur, aluding to the proposition that the Ministers who remain in the Cabinet should subscribe to M. Dufsure's programme, says: "The Conservatives would set wrongly if they should oppose the formation of a homogeneous Cabines which, while responding to the legitimate aspirations of the Republicans, would restrain the wild, impatent pretensions of the Usopians, their reservands. It is botter that such demands as universal amnesty and separation of Church and State should be opposed on behalf of the Government by M. Perier or M. Simon than by the Duc de Broglie or Vicompte de Meaux." The Journal des Hebias, controvering portions of M. Gambetta's speech on elections, declares that the result is not an anti-clerical, but a liberal and constitutional triumph over monarchical reaction.

was received yesterday as a member of the French Academy.

THE SHIPE is still rising, and it is expected that it will continue to rise until Saturday. Some streets of Paris are already flooded.

Pants, March 2.—The inhabitants of Assieres have been driven from their homes by the overflow of the Seine.

RUSSIA.

PREMATURE.
Sr. PETERSBURG, March 2.—The announce.

ment recently made of the incorporation of Khokand with Russia was premature.

London, March 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Times states that the report of the subjugation of Khokand by Russia is confirmed. This leaves a distance of only 225 miles between the English and Russian frontiers in Central Asia.

CURA DESTRUCTIVE FIRE

HAVANA, Cuba, March 1.—A fire at Regla, opposite Havana, destroyed seventy houses and shanties. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Empress of Austria left this city to-night for London.

. Abigail Adams.

There was one woman a hundred years age who is perhaps the most famous woman of the Revolution, admirable in every capacity of woman's peculiar sphere, and equally fitted for the common sphere of men and women in human society. This was Abigail Adams, the wife of one President and the mother of another. She at least was reasonable and logical, whoever is not. Writing to her husband, who was in his seat in the Continental Congress, on the 31st of March, 1776, this typical American matron says: "Hong to hear that you have declared an independency. And, by-the-way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we'are dotermined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrantical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you as wish to be happy, willingly give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and andearing one of friend. Why, then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity?"

Again, in the following May, she says: "I cannot say that I think you are very generous to the ladies, for while you are proclaiming peace and good-will to men, emancipating all nations, you insist upon retaining an absolute power over wives."

The tone of affectionate gayety and feminine dependence does not affect the deep and sweet seriousness of passages that show how penetrating was the glance of this admirable woman. Indeed, she but expresses the instinctive feeling of most of the noblest minds and hearts of her sex. But Mrs. Abigail Adams would have peneded in vain before a committee of the Congress in which her hisban

During the Deluge, as a heedless Shark was conducting a Thanksgiving service for an abundant Harvest, a prudent Patriarch looked out and addressed him thus: "My Friend, I say thanks the proper countenance: Dray and addressed him thus: "My Friend, I am much struck with your open countenance; pray come into the arc and make one of us. The Probabilities are a falling Barometer, general Atmospheric Disturbance, and Heavy Rains throughout the Region of the Lower Universe during the next Forty Days." "That is just the sort of Hairpin I am," replied the shark, who had cut several rows of Wisdom Teeth; "bring on your Deluges." About six weeks subsequently the Fatriarch encountered him on the summit of Mount Ararat, in very straitened cursumstances. THE COUNCIL

Consideration of the Estimates in Committee of the Whole Finished.

The Item of \$500,000 to Cover Deficiencies Stricken Out

The Public Library Allowed to Slip Through Unmolested.

Von Hollen and McGrath Secure Recognition.

A regular meeting of the Common Council A regular meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon, President Dixon is the Chair and a quorum present.

On motion of Ald. Woodman, the Council went into Committee of the Whole on the Appro-

pristion bill, Ald. Cullerton in the chair. The comptroller's general estimates were taken up.

Ald. Waterman moved that the item of \$5,000
formerly inserted at his request in the bill for a
sever on Ashland avenue, from Mouroe to Harrison streets, be dropped. He had ascertained he said, that there was enough money in the hands of the Board of Public Works to the redit of the ward to build the sewer.

The Chairman ruled the motion out of order The item of \$1,500 for bay-scales was stricken ent the opinion of the Committee being that these institutions should be self-sustaining. The contingent fund of \$10,000 was stricken out, and the unexpended balance of \$8,210 in-serted instead.

THE DEFICIENCY PUND Case said, the opinion of the Committee was that the authorities should be kept with their noses to the grindstone, and be forced to collect the back taxes for 1875, 1874, and 1878.

The item for election expenses was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,500, because the Clerk said it sould be impossible to hold an election for the The teen for printing and stationery was fixed

at \$11,250 for nine months, in addition to an un-

4	expended printice of \$0,002.	
	THE SALARIES	
	were then taken up item by item, according to the following schedule:	
	Mayor\$3,700,00 \$2,775,06	ř
	Mayor's secretary 1,900,00 1,425.00	
	Four Beense policemen, \$1,180 4,720,00 3,540,00	
	Comptroller 6,000,00 4,500,00	í
	Chief elerk 8,250,00 2,437,50	i
	Second clerk	i
	General pookkeeper	ł
	Secial assessment bookkeeper 1,450,00 1,087,50	
	Warrant record clerk 1,450,00 1,087,50	
	Tax redemption clerk 950,00 712,50	
	General clerk	
	Clerk 1,180.00 885,00	
	Massenger 270.00 205.30	
	City Clerk 3,250.00 2,437,50	
	Deputy 2,500.00 1,875.00	
	First assistant	
	Second seciotant,	
	Bergeant-at-Arms 1,270,00 952,50	
1	Corporation Counsel 5,500,00 4,125,60	
1	City Attorney 3,500.00 2,625.00	1
	tesistant to Corporation Counsel 5,000,00 - 3,750,00	
	Assistant to City Attorney 1,720.00 1,280,00	
	Cierk to Corporation Counsel 1,540,00 1,155,00	
	Clerk to City Attorney	
	Clerk in Law Department 1,500.00 1,125,00	
	Prospenting Attorney 1 787 50 1 340 63	

In this list the first column gives the sums as sent in by the Comptroller, and the second the sums passed on by the Council, which are three-fourths of the others, or at the same rate for nise months.

All went through without trouble, except in the matter of the Cly Attorney, the compensation of which office was cut down from \$5,500

vas reached there was an animated row over ettimates.

Yearly rate.	For nine
City Collector\$ 3,700	\$ 2,775.50
Cashier 2,350	1,762.50
Chief clerk 1,900	1,425.00
Bookkeeper 1,900	1,425,00
Three special assessment clerks., 4,850	3,262,50
Three collecting clarks 3,540	2,655.00
License clerks 1,180	885,00
General cierk	1,087.50
\$20,370	\$15,277,50

Collector Von Hollen explained that his department had collected during the month of January \$47,000, and during February \$157,000 — both on the back taxes of 1871, 1872, 1878, and 1874. He further said that there were \$700,000 back personal taxes still to be collected, and \$90,000 special astessments. He believed that it would be good economy to continue his department and vote the appropriation.

The motion of Ald. Hiddreth was adopted, and the additional sum voted, together with an unexpended balance of about \$7,000, making the whole over \$23,000.

expended balance of about \$7,000, making the whole over \$25,000.

TAX COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

On motion of Aid. Hildreth, the Committee than took up a communication referred to it by the Council at its last meeting. It was from James J. McGrath, City Tax Commissioner, asking for an appropriation of \$11,000 for the support of his department for the year. The communication was given in full in these columns list Tuesday.

The Commissioner, on being called upon for an explanation, said that the question of the legality of Bill 300, which had been decided adversely by Judge Wallace, had been submitted to the Supreme Court, and that body had promised a decision March 1. If that sustained Judge Wallace, then it would be in the power of the Council to strike out the Tax-Commissioner's office by ordinance. If, however, the legality of Bill 300 should be sustained, then the office would come at once into useful existence. He called attention to the comparative expense of the city's collection under its old system and under the present or lownship organization. There had been appropriated for the use of the Town Assessors' offices the following sums: For the South Town, \$16,000; for the West Town, \$15,000; for the North Town, \$5,000. This was more than three times as great as the cost under the city's old system. The Council had than three times as great as the cost under the city's old system. The Council had voted 2 per cent for the collection of its taxes by from machinery, which would amount to \$110,
900. Besides this, the city had had three lawJers-Messrs. Hopkins, Wilson, and Adams—enLaged in its service fighting the injunctions.
The total amount of appropriations for collecting the taxes under the system now in force
would be about \$161,000. The expense under
the old system would be not more than onethird of that sum, as shown by the appropriatious asked for by the City Collector and his own
office. These aggregated \$38,000 as contrasted
with the \$161,000 mentioned.

The Committee saw the force of the argument, inery, which would am

with the \$161,000 mentioned.

The Committee saw the force of the argument, and put in the item by a unanimous vote.

The item of \$600,000 for gas being under conderation, there was an animated discussion. Aid Heath said that there was a deficit of \$42,728 Jan 1. The first quarter of the present year would run the city \$180,000 more behind. The Council had, during the year, added 1,600 more lamps, and if the sum of \$500,000 was appropriated then there would at the end of the year be a deficit of fully \$388,000, or perhaps bearer \$400,000, under the most favorable circumstance.

nearer \$400,000, under the most favorable cirsummance.

Aid Case said that he was entirely opposed to
the great sum; he thought that by the use of
smaller burners and the sbutting off of some of
the useless and saperfluous lamps, the item
might be cut down.

Aid Quirk said that the proper way to cut
down expenses was to lessen the hours during
which gas was burned. With a proper timetable there would be no trouble in making a
freat saying.

Aid. Case moved to cut the item down to
\$500,000.

Aid Heath said that, in order to test the temper of the Council, he would move as an amendment that the appropriation be made \$223,000.

This would give money enough to run the cuty's
table bills to April I and to pay deficiencies, and
then the people could shut off the gas if they
wanted to.

Is reply to a question the Alderman said that

very reasonable in asking for the continuance of the gas supply in Campbellville. He thought that the proper way to cut down the tax for gas was to shut off the supply from the lamnes in the un-inhabited parts of the city. He was in favor of cutting down the appropriation to half a mili-ion, and thus forcing the Gas Company to come in and help the City Government to reduce ex-penses.

in and help the City Government to reduce expenses.

The amendment cutting down to \$500,000 was then adopted, and the item left at that.

An item was inserted in the bull providing for the payment of \$1,500 to the City Treasurer for attending tax sales and reporting the same to the Comptroller.

The bill having then been completed, Ald. Waterman renewed his motion to strike out the \$6,000 for a sewer on Ashland avenue, for the reasons above set forth, and it was so voted.

FURLIC LIEGARY.

The item of \$25,000 for the Public Library was then called up, having before been put over, and

The item of \$25,000 for the Public Library was then called up, having before been put over, and Ald. Dixon advocated the appropriation, and moved its passage.

Ald. Hildreth answered in a most amusing speech, in which he predicted the most extraordinary things in case the item was approved. Among other things he said that if matters went on in this way there would be "blood rions" among the people; that if the item was reduced to \$10,000 it would be squeezing the "last drops of blood from the people." Further, be asserted that it would be "bouching the vital string" to give this sum. This from the man who had hardly gotten his breath from advocating the raising of Yon Hollen's estimates from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and putting McGrath's whole appropriation in, was regarded as exceeding funny by the Aldermen who remembered.

Mr. Shorey, President of the Directors of the Library, on invitation of the Council, spoke for

Mr. Shorey, President of the Directors of the Library, on invitation of the Council, spoke for a few moments on its needs, showing that it must have \$34.515.15 for running expenses, and ought to have more. These expenses were, he said lower by \$10,000 than those of any other like institution in the country. The Boston Public Library used every year over \$75,000 for its expenses. There were now about 15,000 volumes always out, and a daily issue of 1,400 to 2,600, which was, he believed, the largest issue of any library in the world. \*

The Directors had always had two objects in view: First, to provide books for the examination of students; second, to provide readingmatter for the whole people.

After some further discussion, in which Aid. Campbell, Spalding, Quirk, Dixon, and Waterman favored the item, it was retained as a whole.

whole.

Ald. Hildreth then presented the following resolution, which was ordered to be incorporated in the ordinance when prepared for passed in the ordinance when prepared in the ordinance when age :

Resolved, That the amount of each and every unex

positive, I has the smooth of each and every inex-pended balance of any appropriation heretofore made and existing Dec. 31, 1875, be, and said amount is hereby, appropriated for the same purpose or pur-poses for which it was originally appropriated.

On motion of Ald. Reidy, the Committee then rose; and, on motion of Ald. White, the Coun-cil adjourned. The items considered above were not only the

The items considered above were not only the most important in the whole budget, but were, taken in bulk, the largest yet considered. It is seen after summing up the items that the Committee considered altogether expenditures amounting to \$1.610,253.19. Of this sum they struck out \$644,524.27, cutting down the figures to \$965,728.32. At the same time they added \$24,527.50, and this would give \$990,256.32 as the sum which will go before the Council. The Committee having now finished its consideration of the bill, the figures at which they have left it may usefully be looked at with a view of preserving the record of the ideas of the view of preserving the record of the ideas of the

ment:	Department Comptro'r's Council's					
	Department cetimates,	Comptro'r's	Council's estimates,			
Board of Educa- tion	\$ 800,602.94	\$ 589,000.00	\$ 569,751.94			
rection	42,686.50	35,000,00	35,809,93			
Board of Health	96,305,47	60,000,00	72,716,35			
Build'g Inspec-	29,300.00	14,200.00	11,525,00			
Police Depart-	812,817,45	700,000,00	656,392,95			
Fire Departm't.	676,167,95	550,000.00	392,394,45			
Boards of Works	1,920,979.32		1,566,984.08			
Assessor	11,000,00		11,000,00			
Collector	15,777.50	6,250,00	15,777.50			
Miscellaneous	1,605,003.19	1,605,003.19	963,478,82			

Total ...... 96.010.639.32 \$4.830.834 6044 302.771.13

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—The Committee on Their testimony was to the effect that reciproca elations with the United States would do muc to restore prosperity to their business. An adjournment was taken to Tuesday. The debate on the budget will be resumed to-morrow even

Sr. John, N. B., March 2.—Very little lumbering has taken place on the upper waters of the St. John and Aroostock Rivers this season, and nothing doing on the Little Madawaska which, in former years, was alive with lumber men. Scarcely anything on Little River, which empties into the St. John at Grand Falls. The export of deals from St. John for February

1876, was 855,000 feet, against 3,066,000 in Feb ruary, 1874. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, Marc's 2.—Nova Scotia is following the footsteps of Manitoba, with a view of curtailing the expenses of the Province, and is agitating for the abolishment of the Legislative Council. The question was fully discussed in the Legislatively Assembly last night, Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

Toronto, March 2.—The Province of Ontario, desired the finest war ording 1875, experted into

Tononno, March 2.—The Province of Ontario, during the fiscal year ending 1875, exported into the United States 1,053,591 bushels of salt, valued at \$154,894.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
STRATHROY, Ont., March 2.—The Directors of the Port Stanley, Strathroy & Port Franks Railway are endeavoring to get the Canada Southern Railway to run the line.

Strathroy to run the line.

Montreal, March 2.—The village of Si. Marie, near Montreal, is in a great state of excitement over the disappearance of three bodies from the vault of the parish church. The bodies have been traced to an hospital in this city, and an effort is being made to punish the guilty parties.

The municipal elections to-day were the most exciting ever held here. The contest for Aldermanic honors between Mr. Gilman and Ald. Clendenning, in the St. Antoine Ward, was viewed with more than ordinary interest, as it was a pitched fight between the Ultramontanists and Protestants. The result was the election of Ald. Clendenning by a majority of 3 to 1. Mr. Clendenning owes his victory to the part he took in favor of the persecuted Protestants Indians.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Special Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The following dispatch from San Antonio of to-day's date has been received by the Republican: "The revolution in Mexico is in full blast. A private letter from Laredo, dated Feb. 23, save the revolution is in full blast in Zacatecas and Jalisco. Oaxaca and other States are up in arms. The revolution and other States are up in arms. The revolution is going to sweep the whole country above, and universal plundering of everybody who has any money will result. A Monterey correspondent writes that the opponents of Laredo are the extreme Reds, who think him too conservative, but that is not the question. They want to make money and will take it where they can find it. Day before yesterday Diaz was in Brownsville."

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAN'S LIBEL-SUIT. San Francisco, March 2.—The libel suit of Simonton vs. the Aita was transferred to the Simonton vs. the Alia was transferred to the United States Circuit Court on application of the defendants, to avoid taking the depositions of D. O. Mile and Michael Resse as to the cause of failure of the Bank of California, as ordered by the Third District Court.

CUTTING DOWN.

THE PUMPING ENGINES.

And Especially What Is Known as the South One.

Mr. Cregler Disproves Certain Statements Concerning It.

And Mr. Chesbrough Speaks to the Same Effect,

A communication appeared in Sunday's Trin-UNE in which the writer endeavored to prove that the great south engine at the Water-Works was in an unsound condition, and that there was a large waste of power, which was rapidly pounding the machinery into a state of dilapi-dation. Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer, being interviewed on the subject, denied in gen-eral terms each of the allegations. Now comes up again the author of the communication, Mr. John Mills, of No. 399 West Monroe street, who reiterates his previous charges yet more vehe-mently. He claims in his last letter that the engine is crippled—that is, that it does not and can not exert its normal force. Of course, says Mr. Mills, it is understood that the term "crippled Mills, it is understood that the term "crippled" does not imply that the engine is unable to perform the work, since it is actually working at the present time. To prove the statement he quotes from the last report of the Board of Public Works, where Mr. Cregier says:

It has since been discovered that the action of the water just redorred to caused a smilleim settlement of the stone under the pump to break the sole-plate and crack the lower section of one of the pumps.

In regard to storoging the angine for recentre

of the stone under the pump to breat the solic-plate and crack the lower section of one of the pumps.

In regard to stopping the engine for repairs, the writer claims that the engine is defective because Mr. Chesbrough was reported as saying: "We stop it every little while to see if it needs repairing." He cites the pumping-engine at Cievelaud, which he says has been in operation twenty-two years and has never been stopped for repairs, the most that has been done being to raise the piston to the top of the cylinder, surape the rings, and lower to place again.

Mr. Mills refers to what he calls a waste of 278 horse-power, and claims that it is knocking the engine to pieces, asserting that the break in the sole-plate before alluded to was caused by this. He states that the English engines are superior to the ones in use here, because, ne says, some of them have been running thirty years continually, and have never been obliged to call in the aid of any such engine as the Knowles to help them out.

years continually, and have never been obliged to call in the aid of any such engine as the Knowles to help them out.

HE THEN ASCS:

Are the south engines constructed and worked on sound mechanical principles, and is the power fairly used up without under friction and strain upon the parts? This is the point. It is not whether the engines need now and then some trifling repairs—such of course are meded by every engine—but are these engines so constructed and worked that they are libble to break down from excessive strain upout the parts? In discussing this question it will be necessary again to recur to the Chitaens' report and repeat the statement made in my first article. Table 3, page 61, sives the indicated duty of the engines, 1,235 horse-power; actual duty in useful effect, 197; leaving unaccounted for 478. Now, indicated duty is the power exerted by the steam upon the piston in pounds of steam, as shown by the indicated only is the power exerted by the steam upon the piston in pounds of steam, as shown by the indicated only is the power is stated and where is this power lost? A very liberal allowance is made for unavoidable friction is this instance; this is called 200 horse-power, which is exerted in some way, for it cannot be that it shall not in some way, for it cannot be that it shall not in some way, show itself. Where does it go? If Mir. Chesbrough or Mr. Cregier will account for this in some reasonable way, I will be gidd to have them do it. But do they think that 478-horse-power can be used in friction—nearly 40 per cent of the whole indicated power? If, then, it cannot be accounted for in friction, is there any other way to account for its being expended, except in strain upon the parts? Power or force must exhaust itself, and if but a portion is used in needle effect, the balance must go in the direction of wear and tear upon the engine.

The above comprise all the main points of the

The above comprise in the main points of the communication.

A reporter yesterday afternoon called upon CHIRF-ENGINERS CRECIER at the Water-Works, for the purpose of obtaining from him an explanation of the present condition of the south engine.

"I do not know," said Mr. Cregier, "as I oeght to make any reply to an attack of this kind,—especially when it is in the face of careful opinions given by men who have made eagineering the study of their lives, and whose ability and honesty are unquestioned."

"Perhaps," suggested the reporter. "you might be willing to answer a few questions for the benefit of the readers of The Thibune,"
"Certaints."

" Certainly." "Well, then, to begin with,

"Well, then, to begin with,
IS THE SOUTH ENGINE CRIPPLED?"

"It is not. You may assure the public that
there is not the slightest defect in the engine, as
a whole or in detail."

"The lawriter of the letter to THE TRIBUNE
gays that the engine is crippled because of the
breaking of the soie-plate. How is it?"

"Nonsense. The break which he so magnified was a very insignificant matter, not interfering with the workings of the engine, and, in
fact, only alluded to is my report because showing that the engine really had done more than it
was credited with. It was simply caused by the
water working down under the plate and washing away some of the filling, and that made a

crack in the plate, which, however, was reme

ing away some of the Billing, and that make a crack in the plate, which, however, was remedied."

"Are you obliged to stop often for repairs?"

"No; I assure you if we were the people would know it without being informed through the papers. The south engine has not been overhauled in thirteen months, and has been running twenty-four hours a day."

"How was it that City-Engineer Chesbrough was reported as saying that you were obliged to stop 'every little while ' for repairs?"

"That was surely a mistake in the report. I can't believe that Mr. Chesbrough ever made any such statement. Why, here is an old engine which was put up in 1850, and is running to-day without ever having had a break-down. All engines have to be overhauled occasionally, as any person of common sense knows, but that does not imply that there is any serious defect in them. The Cleveland engine, which your correspondent reters to as never having stopped, was stopped again and again."

Mr. Cregier here showed the interviewer a copy of the last Cleveland report, where the engines topped by reason of the fracturing of the lower valve of the main pump.

We have experienced no such stops as those, "said Mr. Cregier; "and you must also remember that the average running time per day of the Cleveland engine, as given in this report, was 19 hours 41 minutes, while our engines run 24 hours. But it is all nonescense to astempt to refute such baseless charges and false statements as are brought forward by the writer of that communication."

"If the testimony of men of experience and

"If the testimony of men of experience and eminance is worth anything," continued Mr. Cregier, "I might show you letters by the score from an parts of the country as to the excellence of the south engine. For instance, Mr. W. W. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States. W. W. Wood Chief of the Eureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy, wrote only a short time ago that he considered the south engine as fine a working engine as he ever saw ashore or affoat. Then there was Thomas J. Whitman, Chief Engineer of the St. Louis Water-Works, who stated to a gentleman that this was the finest looking engine that ever turned a wheel."

of engines in different cities per million gallons Dayton, O..... Montreal
Newark, N. J.
Chicago

The reporter next called upon

The reporter next called upon

MR. E. S. CHENBROTOR.

City Engineer. Concerning the charge that the Knowles engines had been put in because the south engine was incapable of doing the work required, he said:

It is necessary to have at all times a full and complete duplication of capacity; and this the city has not heretofore possessed. Owing to this fact, it has been deemed advisable, until such time as the new works are in operation, to put in a couple of Knowles engines, merely to to guard against a possible contingency of the south engine temp obliged to stop for overhauling. This large engine has been in operation constantly for a period of nine months and, therefore, there has been no opportunity to make suitable repairs. It should be stated that the engine can be kept running for an indefinite length of time, but such long service without proper overhauling is contrary to prudence, and calculated to render the parts in a condition that will require much time to bring them up to a standard of good order."

"What is the amount now being pumped daily?"

"About 44,000,000 gallons. The south engine

CUITING DUWN.

In reply to a question the Alderman said that he proper sum to be appropriated to end the proper sum to be appropriated to end the and job printers have adopted a new scale of prices, to take effect March 13, by which the proper sum to be appropriated to end the and job printers have adopted a new scale of prices, to take effect March 13, by which the scapacity of 36,000,000 gallons. The south engine and job printers have adopted a new scale of prices, to take effect March 13, by which the scapacity of 36,000,000, and 18,000,000 respectively. You see, all the other engines compositions.

All Campbell was made in piece and time work.

bear, it is necessary to "use" the south engine continusily. For this reason, and simply to guard against a possible contingency, the Knowles pumps, having a capacity of 6,600,000 gallons, have been put in,—not because of any defect or failing on the part of the south engine, which is simply perfect.

"What about the 278-borse power alleged to be wasted and knocking the engine to pieces?"

"You understand there is always some waste in engines, ranging, of course, with their size and the manner of their construction. As to the particular amount it cannot be stated. At several trials of the engine the amount of waste, as it is called, was found to vary widely each time. The figures taken by your correspondent are, of course, those which bear the worst construction. Why not take the figures obtained at the second trial by the experts appointed by the Citizens' Association? There is twas proved that the gross horse-power was 1,382, while the total horse-power in useful effect was 997. Deducting, according to the rule of your correspondent, 200 gallons for friction, and you have 1,182. There is then left only 185 horse-power in waste, which is quite different from 278. The truth is however, that no determinate figures can be given on this point, and I do not hesitate to say that there is no waste except through friction, leakage, and such minor causes. As to the waste power pounding the engine to pieces, that is all bosh."

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.
THE CRISTAL LAKE PICELING AND PRESERVING WORKS,

Jage williams decided the motion yesterday to dismiss the proceedings lately commenced by J. C. Meyer in the Circuit Court against the Crystal Lake Pickling and Preserving Works, and to have the property turned over to the Assignee in Bankruptcy, on the ground that the Company was in bankruptcy. The Judge held that all the decisions of both the State and Federal courts agreed that, when the juris-diction of a State court attached to the person and subject matter, it would retain jurisdiction, and proceed with the litigation to its final determination; and that the facts stated in the bill were sufficient to give the court jurisdiction. and showed a proper case for the appointment of a Receiver, although in this coinion the bill did not make all the necessary parties defendants. A Receiver had been duly appointed, and had taken possession of the property before any pro-ceedings had been begun in bankruptcy. The court possessed full power to adjust and deter-mine the rights of all the parties in interest, and there would be no advantage to be gained by the proposed transfer. The motion was therefore

proposed transfer. The motion was therefore overruled.

THE TAX CASES.

The tax cases which were begun in the Superior Court are at last concluded, with the exception of two or three suits which have been begun in the last two or three days. About pinety cases, it will be remembered, were brought at once by E. G. Assy and J. J. McKimon immediately after the decisions of Judges Moore and Williams, and since that time about twenty-five others have been begun. Out of the ninety-five cases commenced by Messrs. Assy and McKinon, the relief has been denied in toto in seventy-two cases, and a partial injunction has Kinnon, the relief has been denied in toto in seventy-two cases, and a partial injunction has been given in ten. The remaining cases are under advisement. In all where an injunction has been allowed, returns were made, but by mistake the assessment was erronsonally raised. The amount which has been enjoined, however, is hardly large enough to pay the lawyers' fees of the suits.

Judge Parwell was occupied in hearing tax cases yesterday, but relief was only granted in one case, that of Burnham & Sons, in which an agreement was made that an injunction should be allowed on the defendants paying \$2,228.54. The remaining cases were postponed until Saturday afternoon.

THE CHICAGO FIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is an abstract of the report of J. K. Murphy, Assignes of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company:

Cash collected to Feb. 29. 

Total.... \$90,431 Balance on hand..... \$16,023

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday against Leonard and Elizabeth Falch, to foreclose a mortg \$16,000 on part of Block 22, in the Trustees' Sub-division of Sec. 33, 40, 14.

BANKBUPTOY MATTERS.

In the case of Z. M. Hall, an order was mad
for a composition meeting March 16.

In the case of Z. M. Hall, an order was made for a composition meeting March 16.
George W. Campbell was appointed assignee of Tom Andrews.
Assignees will be chosen this morning for the estates of N. K. Martin and E. P. Stevens.
Superador court in Beiler.
George S. Fepper recovered a judgment in September last against Timothy Wright for \$18,484.20, and yesterday he commenced garnishes proceedings against the Anchor Line, C. I. Beers, the Northern Transportation Company, Robert Diefenderf and W. R. Wood, who are said to be indebted to Wright.
The Commercial Loan Company seed Charles E. Ray and William Whitney for \$2,000.
Monroe Heath began a suit for \$2,500 against George K. Clark.
The Market National Rays, becan a suit for

George K. Clark.
CIRCUIT COURT.
The Market National Bank began a suit for \$3,000 against J. J. Spalding and Charles L. Spalding.
J. E. Otis filed a distress warrant against Isaac due for the premises Nos. 278 and 280 State Angustus Schoeverling and Charles Daby sued J. F. Abbey, W. W. Foss, and Christopher Olson for \$1,000.

Olson for \$1,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—No call.

JUDGE JAMESON—99, 102, 104 to 107, 109 to 115,
117 to 121, 123 to 125, inclusive.

JUDGE MOGRE—30, 31,32.

JUDGE ROGRES—Set case 1,801. Hyde Park

ondemnation case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 1,892. JUDGE FARWELL-501 to 600 of general cal JUDGE WILLIAMS - Riverside Improvement Company cases.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFINENCES.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFINENCES.

VS. Annie E. McKay, \$196,15.—Grundy County National Bank vs. L. L. Leach, \$165,97.—J. S. Wallace vs. Samuel O. Walker, \$435.—H. Witbock Company vs. Thomas Bird and Andrew Wall, \$138.95.

CINCUTT COURT—CONFISSIONS—Herman Wenders vs. Johan Schoenfeld and Friedrichy Ritter, \$140. THE SAULT CANAL. MARQUETTE, Mich., March 2.-The Detroi dispatch published on Tuesday of last week, stating that the repair dam at the Sault Canal has given way, and that it will delay communi-cation with Lake Superior until the middle of June, is an exaggeration. The only occurrence of the kind is a break in the coffer dam, which

Boston, Mass. March 2.—The practice of evading the payment of taxes by wealthy citicens has become such an evil in Boston that the City Solicitors have prepared the draft of an act to govern the question or domicils for the pur-pose of taxstion, and the matter has been re-ferred to the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, with a request that the act be passed.

will be easily repaired. No damage whatever has been done to the canal, and navigation wi

not be delayed a single hour by the occurrence

BRITISH COLUMBIA KICKING. SAN FRANCISCO, March 2-A letter from well-informed gentleman of Victoria, a member of the British Columbia Legislature, says, with reference to the existing differences between that Province and the Dominion, that there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction at the treat-ment the Province has been receiving at the hands of the Dominion Government, and with it a desire to separate from the unpleasant and unprofitable connection on account of the non-fulfillment of the terms which induced them to east their lot with Canada, but their allegiance to the mother country is un-shaken. If there is an impression to the con-trary abroad, it is erroneous. The writer says,

MINNEAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS. Minm., March 2.—Minnesota having as a State failed to appropriate money for Centennial representation, a number of business men and manufabturers of this city propose to frame here a building to cost \$7.000, which will be forwarded to Philadelphia, where it and contents will represent this city. The money is already subscribed for the purpose, and all are enthusiastic over the project.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—All the miners employed in the mines of Bloomington struck here last night on account of a reduction in wages, and are determined not to return to work.

CITY REAL ESTATE. SALE-GREAT BARGAIN-THREE ST ries, new brick octagon house, at \$3,250, part casi alance on good time; lot 25x125; late-date conveniences convenient to street-cars. For a few days inquire of 2 H. CASTLE & SON, Room 3 Methodist Church Block.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT; ONEThaif cash the balance on time. Apply to the owner,
El West Chicago-av.

POR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE AT A GREAT
case corner of Cottage Gover-av. and Thirty-first-st.
Theorems of Cottage Gover-av. and Thirty-first-st.
HART, at Washington-sis, Recom 1. TOR SALE—ON LONG TIME AND WITHOUT ANY money down to parties who will build, 3# feet corner forts-eighth-st. and Kenwood-eourt, within two blocks of Kenwood depot, WING & FARLIN, 55 East Washing-on-st., Room 4. OR SALE-ON LONG TIME-LOTS ADJOINING new fire-limits. Shade-trees have been set out over Le new fire-limits. Shade-troes have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have been laid. These lots will eshape our value by the city improvements which willing at FARLIN. So East Washingtoner. Room A. FOR SALE—SEASO TO 26-FRET ALLEY. OORNER Washes—v. and Thirty-sixth-si., as \$100 a foot, for one week.

West Madison-ei.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. HoX100, EAST front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-lifth and Twenty-sixth-eis. We will take from \$11,000 to \$20,000 clear, improved, first-clear residence property as the first payment, and the baknoe on time. Inquire of WEIL 2 SHSIGMAN, 140 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE IF YOU WANT A TWO-STORY AND basement octayou front brick on Ellisav., at a bargain, call at once upon the owner, L. A. CHASE, & Washington-st., basement, rear effice. TOR SALE AT A SACRIFIOR - OR RXCHANGR— 1 1002500 on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.; 100 feet or less in Woodbawa, near station and South Park, B. GROSSMAN, Room E. 68 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS \$150; payable \$5 per month. Five-cent train promised April 1. MATSON HILL, 57 Washington-st. TOR SALR—A SPLENDID HOME IN NEAR SUB T urb; large house, grounds, and barn; cost me \$6,000 must, have \$1,000 cals, balance \$1,500 cals, long time only principals answered. Address N 36, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE POR SALE TEXAS LANDS—AFFICE 19 YEARS
residence in Texas, I offer for sale a large amount of
texas land located in the best portions of the State, for
each, good securities, or good unincumbered property,
texas land scrip, of 500 arms each, for sale at \$150. Call
or address M. U. MOULTON, 50 Weshingtons. TOR SALE-VALUABLE IMPROVED FARMS
I near railcod statien, where are churches, a good school, and excellent markets. These farms will be sold at low price and easy terms of payment. Apply to W. H. SHAW, Remington, Ind. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-100 TO 200 ACRES WITHIN 12 MILES of city; will pay cash; must be cheap. Address T NATHOUSE OTHER.

WANTED-A FIRST-ULASS HOUSE AND LOT.

Velest, worth from \$20,000 to \$50,000, on one of the accuses, in scalange for acre property in Section 16, 28, 13, being about one mile southwest of the city limits. WARREN, KRNEY & OU., 162 Washington-4t. TO RENT-HOUSES.

O RENT-GOTHIC COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 111
Michigan-av., completely and eleganth furnished
per month. A. L. CROCKER, 176 Rast Madison-st. TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT DWELL ing No. 1073 Wabashav. and 164 Twenty-fourth-at Inquire at No. 1663 Wabashav. TO REST. NEW THRES-TORY BRICK HOUSE; \$25 per month; on Laftm-st.; very cheap to a good tonant. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT-SUITES OF 3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR I housekeeping in Mendel Block, northeast corner Pacificas, and Van Buren-st. Inquire at 156 Fifth.av., upstairs. NY-HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; I rent reasonable. Transients accommodated. No. 188
Mash Washington-et. Resm H.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS,
18350 to 97 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House. 12F Fourth-av., two bleads south Four-Office.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FIFTY BOOMS, SUITABLE FOR European hotel, from May 1, 1876. Inquire in office No. 196 East Washington-st. TO RENT - NEW AND NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, single or en suite; finest location in the city, northeast corner Wabsah-ay. and Hubbard-court. TO RENT - A FURNISHED ROOM, WELL HEATER and with water. 414 Michigan-av. I and with water. 44 Michigan.av.

TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH

To without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st.,
near Clark; apply at Room 30.

TO RENT-378 STATE-ST., WELL-LIGHTED

Incely-furnished rooms, with fire, \$3 per week. Apply at Room 8, up two lights eater.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES. &c TO RENT-STORE AND SASEMENT, NO. 127

Van Buren-st. well adapted to any light retail business. Inquire at 168 Rithear, spetains.

TO RENT-MABLE-FRONT STORE: CHSAP: under Grow's Opera-Haff. Call at Bishop Court Hotel, No. 513 Madison-st. N. S. GROW.

TO RENT-BAR AND FIXTURES, IN A GOOD location. For further information, inquire at Adams House, corost Clark and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT-HE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW Addition of the Northwestern Planing Mill. Stress, well-lighted, with sleesacr, ateam power, for light mannfacturing purposes. Inquire at 27 West Chicago-av. WANTED -- TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-TWO LADIES ENGAGED in business during the day want a furnished room in a private family, north of Tweith and east of state-st. Terms not to exceed \$8 per month. Address 0 73, Trib-ups office. WANTED-TO RENT-A WELL-FURNISHE house until September or October by a gentlems and wife without children; first-class references give and required. Address Z & Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A STORE ON STATE-ST., between Randolph and Moores. Address C. R. M., corner Market and Randolph-sts., Room 7. M., corner Market and Randolph-stat, Room 7. C. H.

WANTED TO RENT - THREE FURNISHED

rooms suitable for light housekeeping; must be
pleasantly locased and cheap rent. Address for two days
gell, Tribene office.

WANTED TO RENT BY A YOUNG MAN OF
Dearbornest, and Chicago ext, private family preferred.

Will be permanent if suited. Address X ed, Tribune
office.

office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR FLAT OF six or seven rooms, on North Side, in good location. Address stating price 7 4, Tribume office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED brick house in a strictly respectable neighborhood for att adults. State location and terms; no facey prices paid. Address N is, Tribume office. WANTED TO RENT FURNISHED ROOM CON reasent to takelineals, or a small furnished cottage. CHARLES LAW, 104 South Water-st.

MUSICAL

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS STARTLING Improvements. Warranted durable as a square plano. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 28 Van Buren-st. POR RENT-NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Money applied if purchased. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 29 Van Buren-4.

PEED A SONS' ORGANS-SWEETEST TONE; Response typic: monthly and quarterly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 36 Van Buren-1. PIANOS ON TIME-TERMS, \$10 PER MONTH, RE-mainder end of one year; \$25 cash, \$25 per month until paid for; or \$10 cash, \$20 per month, \$400 cash, \$15 per month, Old planos taken at cash valuation. RERUS TEMPLE OF MINKE, 30 Van Burenas.

DIVORCES DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCO patibility, etc. Residence or personal presence or required. Fee after decree, Send stamp for informatic address G. R. Sinis, di Ciartest., Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUISTLY OBTAINED IN every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Hesidence unanconsast. Fee after decrees. Twolve year experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, III SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MA I chines, embracing all kinds in the market, to be solvery cheap to pay advances. Money loaned on machines Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs. BOOKS. PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY 13 VOIS., \$20 Herndon & Gibbons' Rangors of Valley of Amason, maps and piates, 4 vols., \$4; Macry's Explorations of Red River and Company of Macrosty. See the company of the Company of Macrosty. See the company of Missourit. Seed for establiques WILLIER'S Chess Sockstors, 107 Machinoset.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkooders. Clerks. &c.-WANTED-TWO GOOD SALESMEN. APPLY IM-WEY & ALDEN.

WANTED-A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDER-H. J. WRIGHT, Igros, Is.

WANTED-TWO OR THREE GOOD CALF-BOOT
bottomers. Steedy employment and good search OREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn. WANTED-FOUNDRY FOREMAN: A MAN OF character, with experience and best recommendations; not a Union man; foundry doing light, fine work. Address E, Tribune office. tions; not a Union man; foundry doing light, fine work.
Address R, Tribuns office.

WANTED—JOB MOULDER—MUST HAVE CHARAddress R, Tribuns office.

WANTED—SNAP MOULDER—ONE ACCUSTOM.

WANTED—SNAP MOULDER—ONE ACCUSTOM.

WANTED—SNAP MOULDER—ONE ACCUSTOM.

On Union men employed. Address R, Tribuns of fice.

WANTED—FOUR HOUSE TRIMMERS—TO PUT up finish in my new house; wages, \$2.50 per day; only first-class hands will come. RDWARD G, HEGS.

LER, LaSalle, Ill.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands regetable gardening and the care of cows. Call Defore 9s. m. or after 6p. m. at 1221 Prairie-av.

Wanten—Af North Pier Factory, a Pew first-class men to slash, stick, tennon, and drive doors tegether. None but experienced hand need apply.

Wanten—A Plasterer TO DO REPAIRING at Nevada Hotel, 150 Wahash-av., as once. WANTED-WOOD-TURNER-CORNER WOOD and Park-sts., near Milwankoe-av. WANTED-FRESCO PAINTER TO STENCIL WANTED A WOOD CARVER, ONE ACCUSTOM-ed to engraving on picture-frames. 36 State-st. STANTON & MITCHRLL. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR-BOX NAILER. Call before 10 a. m., March 3, or address F H M, WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TRLEGRAPH-INSTRU-ment makers; must be No. 1 or not apply. Address the DETROIT TELEGRAPH MPG. CO., Detroit,

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.
WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR CARE OF TWO
horses and carriages: also chorse about house.
Address O 15, Tribune effice, with references and the
wages expected.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-S RAILROAD MEN ON REPAIRS:
free fare; sho man and wife on farm; 250 South
Water-st. E. E. Haldfilf.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND
town in the world. You can make \$25 a day selling
our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsion Manufug Do., if Tribune Building. WANTED-AGENTS FOR A NEW FIRST-CLASS sewing-machine now on exhibition at the Mattesor House, Parior E, corner Wabsah-av. and Jackson-st. House, Perior E, cornor Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
WANTED-MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS IN
Onicenso and victority. Call or address A. W.
LOCKE, S Madison-st., Room 3.
WANTED-TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STRADY
amployment, at a good salar, by calling at Novada
Block, Room 4, corner Washington and Franklin-sts.
Those acquainted with ettly preferred.

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN, WHITE OR COLORof, who is used to doing hosswork, wait on table,
and to drive horses. Room 1, 54 Dearborn-st. and to drive horse. Room I, & Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNION for the fustest-selling and best-paying article extent. No trouble for live men to make \$70 per week. Men of intelligence who are onto 6 beatsman and ant money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. RAY & CO., Chicago, & Laballe-st. send for circulars and read what our agents say. RAY of CO., Chicago, 61 LaSale-at.

VIANTED—MEN TO SELI, GLASS-CUTTER AND We have performer, chromos, and now stricites. American Novelty Company, 112 East Madison-et., Room 19.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN ON A SMALI farm, within one mile of Rockford, for a rear; might Y farm, within one mile of Rockford, for a rear; mightake a man and wife without children. Bring references. Apply to G. S. PALMER, Wood's Hotel, M Washingtonst., from 12 to 3 to-day only.

WANTED—A MAN ON GOOD SALARY. MUST be able to ton \$230 cash on good security. Apply at 11 East Jackson-st. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 239 White-st., between LaSalle and Wells-sis.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO DO DININGroom work and wait on table. 4H Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WILLING GIRL TO
wait on lady recovering from sickness, do second
work, and have the oversight of two children, aged 7 and
9 years; one who can do plant seewing performed. Address,
with references, K. 60, Fribune office. with references, E. 63, Tabune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL homework in a small family; must some well recommended. Apply as 85 Warrenest, corner Leavities.

WANTED—A GOOD OOOK FOR A FAMILY GF two; good washer and ironer; good washer and german only need apply. 1476 Wanaha-av. WANTEA - A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; will pay \$8; references required. Call for two days at 447 West Lakes 4. WANTED-SERVANT GIRL; NORWEGIAN PREferred. 16 Loomis-st.

WANTED-GOOD LITTLE GIRL 12 OR 14 YEARS
old to help about house; a good home and \$1 per
week. Call at 89 Lincoln-sv.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL
incoln-sv. WANTED-GOOD GIRL TO COOK. APPLY AT WANTED GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GENER
al honsework, who can also wash and iron well, in
small family. Inquire at 568 Michigan-se.

WANTED—GIRL AT 80 WEST WASHINGTONet. German or Norwegian.
WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEKERFING.
Call or address with reference, 197 South Clark et. WANTED-A SMART YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, from 14 to 17 years of age, to do light housework, at 13 West Congress-15, page 17 WANTED-A CHAMBERMAID ACCUSTOMED

Was Congress and the control of t

WANTED-A TOUNG GIRL WHO IS HANDY with needle to learn the tailor's trade; one whe has had experience preferred. Address W. G. COCE-RANE, Males, III. WANTED-A GIRL TO ATTEND CHILD ONE year old. Apply 25 St. John's place, near Union

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-EIGHT OR TEN FIRST-CLASS LAD'
And gretienes cavasiers for this city and visibility.
Commissions large. Address Q 63, Tribune office. Wanted-a few expenienced paper-box makers at MULLIN BROS', 11 and 13 Market-at. BOARDING AND LODGING.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE. - NEW boarding-house. Board for ladies or gentleenen, \$4 to \$\delta\$ per week, with use of piano.

240 WARASH-AV. - DAY-BUARDERS WANT-ment. 300 SOUTH STATE-ST,—ONE NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for man and wife or
two gentlemen; also other pleasant rooms, with board.

G97 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME NECONDstory alcore room with perivate bath; also a large
adjoining room, with board; roference required.

G92 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT
pleasant, just south of Twenty-thrid-st.

1142 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF BOOMS AND

West Side110 SOUTH GREEN-ST.-NICELY-FURNISHED room, with board, for iwe, in private family.

A THOL HUNE, ke NORTH CLARK-ST.-RLE-rooms. Everything pleasant, agreeable, and homelike; all for from \$8 to \$10 per week; Il meals for \$2. Translents \$2.5 per day. NEVADA HOTEL, 18 AND 16 WABASHAV., near Monros at.—Pirst-class board for \$1.50 to \$2 per tay, \$6 to \$2 per week. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-BY A LADY IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGH-borthoof; prefers a private Oatholic family; will pay liberally. Address, with particulars, T-64, Tribune office. BOARD-BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN IN A PRI-By the family; West Side preferred. Terms smat be rea-sonable; preferences. Address S 65, Tribune office. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION — TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a spo-ciality, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. By and 195 East Washingtonyst. Ample tume given to test all norses sold under a varianties. Sieck on hand aboritate sale. FOR SALE-ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH, A FIRST-I class buggy and barness as good as new; also a brown home, 5 years old; trotted last essans in 5:20; free from spot or blamish; is warranted sound, and the most timed person can ride or drive him. Apply to JUHN, at the barn, rear of residence Es Michigan-ay. WANTED A SECOND HAND BAROUCHE; WILL
pay cash at a fair price; must be crash top or "live
down" style. Address V %, Tribune office. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CARPETS AND Transture, an elegant silk dress—good as new—and point lace collex. Address Yall, Trabuse office.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE COPPER APPARA tos, with double acting gas pump, for mean-factoring and potting of code-water or champages; foundain timed and silver-plated. 4H Describerts, basement.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE OFFICE OUTFIT OF BLACK walnut dosks, partitions, letter press, etc. G. W. BARNARD, 18 State-sts. BARNARD, IN State-st.

FOR SALE-BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

Address V 65, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—RIVER PARK IMPROVED AND unimproved property and some cash for livery stool or merchandise for country town. Z 71, Tribune office. or mercandise for country town. L. 7a. Tribune office.

To EXCHANGE-I HAVE A FINE RESIDENCE
L worth \$15.000, incumbered for \$5.000, on Prairie-av.
near Twenty-strib-st, to trade for lumber-yard in country, or any clear property; can give a bargain. Call a
once of L. A. CHASE, 22 Washington-st, basement
rear office.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FOR A MIXED stock of goods, three very desirable houses and lois in Chicago: will trade all or part, amount from \$6,00 to \$20,000. would pay some money on a destrable atock. Address WM. L. S., Sycamora. Bekalle County, III. MACHINERY.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clarks, Etc.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MARRIET
D man of business experience, as bookkeeping or effor
work; can give good eity reference. Address CWA, 50
South Halsted at. CITUATION WANTED-AS CLERK OR BOOK
Neopor in a wholesale or rotal lumber-house; an experience of over 7 years. A No. I reference. Address 1
kt. Tribuno office.

O THUATION WANTED—ANY FIRM DESIRING THE Services of a bookkeeper of large business experience can learn of such an one by addressing V & Tribune office CITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS CUS. O tom cutter; best of city references from 1 no objection to go to a large country town. Address TM, Tribuse office. the office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MEAGHANT TAILORS

—By a first-class cutter just freez the Rast; would can his employer 21,000 if required. Address CUTTER, Tribune office. CITTER, CONTROL BY A FIRST-CLASS CUT-tor as foreman in a wholessic ciothing house; in a first class draftsman; best of references given. Address T et, Tribune office.

Misocilaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent traveling salaman desires a position; first class references. Address Y is, Tribune office. class references. Address Y II, Tribune oftce.

STUATION WANTED—A MERCHANT OF LONG
craperience about to loave for Europe on his sevenscenth teth, having a first-dass business connection;
most of the principal cities in Europe, would attend to
business of importance that parties may require. Address
O IS, Tribune office. O 16, Tribune office,

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF
good address in a dentist office or workshop as improofer; no salary asked. Address 8 4, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS
traveling salesman for hata, caps, ster good relaxence given. Address 8 6, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domesticas
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTABLE
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO RESPECTABLE
place in a rice private family as cook and chambermaid.
Plasso address S. LARSEN, 379 Fourth-st.
CITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
O O to cook, wash, and iron. 66 State-st., up-stairs.

Cituation Wanted—By a Swedish Girl To
do general housework in a small private family, or
would do chamberwork and sewing. Apply at 191 Larabee-st., up-stairs, in the rear. 31y reference given.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS SECond girl, who can give the best of reference. Please
call at 761 Carroll-av., for two days. eal at M Carroll-av., for two days.

O ITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL IN A private family, Call Friday, 164 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO DO general housework in a private family; best of the preferences. Call at 75 W applyabsh-av. references. Call at 75 Wabash-Av.

CITUATIONS WANTED BY TWO EXPERIENCE
German girls to do kitchen and second work for a r
speciable family. Please call to-day at 29 Brown-st lown-stairs.

PITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN

With splendid references to do second work or earl
or children, 416 Wabash-6r. OF CRIMITED, 416 WARSH-4F.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOUTCH WOMAN AS SOOK; no washing. 104 Honore-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-DLASS COOK to sprivate family, city or country. Please call for two days at 605 Indiana-av.

Nursos-CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN D lady who has had appriance in teaching children, as German governess in an American family; bost refer-sence. Address 20 Erics-st, third floor, North Side. Housekeepers.
SITUATION WANTED-AS A HOUSEKEEPER,
Address MRS. T. N., 24 Walnut-st. Miscellaneous.
Cituation wanted—By a Young Lady Pos.

Seesing the requisite qualifications and who can give he best of references, as governess or invalid ladies' ompanion. Address S 68, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, new and fully equipped with copper still and column sagine and boiler, steam pants, rectifying and receiving tule, etc. Located at 10 and 12 West Randolphet. Chicago. For particulars inquire at 28 Larrabead. Co SHEER. A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST 292, 000 IN an established and profitable manufacturing business. Address S %, Tribune office, with real name and reference. reference.

A GOOD. RSTABLISHED MARKET, ON WEST GOOD, with first-class line of cateforners, for sales would be supported to the sales with the sales wit with the sales with the sales with the sales with the sales wit

A p vine Laundry for Sale. Must be sold.

A p vine Laundry for Sale. Must be sold.

A to-day on account of other beams. Apply at No. If

North Cimion-st.

DUTTER AND OHERSE VACTORY FOR SALE.

DUTTER AND OHERSE VACTORY FOR SALE.

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LOST AND FOUND. A RED AND WHITE COW, WHITE HEAD, A white belly, and white along the beek, has strayed into my premise. Cowney can have been by genericy and paying charges. JOHF JUENS, 8 Stanton etc.

JOST ON MARCH 2. WM. YOUNG 2 CO. 3 the common to the com L OST-SEAL-SKIN GLOVE ON MORTH SIDE.
Suitable reward will be paid for its return to 55 and
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The infer will be liberally rewarded by materiaing the same to S. H. SOUTHWICK, 166 JASSIle-st.

"TRAYED—A BOAN OW WITH WHITE FACE and white line slong her back. As you seem not provided by the county of the count

C. REWARD-LOST A WHITE BULL-THRITER, or best insert to an usual; salionish-brown spot part in severe to man or year. Restern to 87 West Washington-st, and get reserts. A PERTILIZER-FOR GARDENS, LAWNS parks, vines, shrubberry, fruit, and flowers, that beats the wested. All frue-clear fausilies will inver it. Sound for circulars. Agents sanated in every city and village in the United States. E. H. CURMINGS, 50 Faltonest, Calescop, III.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, gold dost, silver bars, coins, curriodities, etc., of GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 50 Rest Modisson-st., near Dearborn. Defaced coins and railroad telests bought. Lekets bought.

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Satures, and general merchandies in fire proof warehouse, 180 Mourres - Monry advanced on easy terms. WANTED-TO PLACE A SMART SOY, ORLY of years old, of good parentses, to some respectable person to adopt. Apply to T. ADREWS, T Dearborn.
WANTED-POR CASH, WAALL TIME GOLD watch and a couple of diamend sinds (white); seems be a bargain. Tif, Fribune office.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS, GROCKERY, AND
stores, on installments, at prison lower than the lowstall Markin-sop shaneber seats, 877 and guveral; manble-top tables, 97 and spward; rich parior testis, 865 and
spward; hart matteresses, full swinger, best bits, all,
large stock bed foreigns. The foreign fertiles flexible
and Barrian arpets, new styles, from Soc to \$1.0 and
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and Barrian arpets, new styles, from Soc to \$1.0 and
and \$1.0 and \$1.0 and

PARTNERS WANTED:

New York World.

THE MOLE AND THE BAT.

A Mole and a Bot, having engaged in dispute concerning the Polarization of Light, and being unable to agree, resolved to summon an Advisory Fog. As soon as it had met, the Bat said, irrumphantly: "Don't you see it now?" at the Mole replied with Exultation: "Yes, but in the same Light." The Benediction was then processed and the Fog adjourned.

Moral—None are so Blind as Those who won't

Moral-You Can't pretty much most always tell how Things are going to Turn Ous Some

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE Postage Prepaid at this Office. 

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Des McVICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, bet ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street,

METHODIST CHURCH HALL—Southeast of

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Restlar convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock alar convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock for business and work. Visiting Companions cordiall invited. By order of the M.E. H. P. CHAS. B. WRIGHT, Sec.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A., F. and A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cord y invited. By order of the W. M.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A., F. & A. M.—State Communication this (Friday) evening, \$7.30 o'clock for business and work on the F. C. Degree. Visitor cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Maxter. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

# The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 3, 1876.

The prognostications indicate warmer and cloudy weather for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Ex change yesterday closed at 874. Don Carros is on his way to London where he can obtain accurity against any disturbance by the victorious Royalists, and

have plenty of leisure to hatch up anothe The Louisiana Democrats yesterday yielded to the inevitable and abandoned the impeachment programme. They have stuck to i just long enough to show how much mischie

they would perpetrate if they had the power. The New York Legislature, reflecting the views of the people of the greatest State of the Union on the currency question, has adopted a resolution requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress to oppose the repeal of the Resumption act. The Senate yesterday soncurred in the action of the House in this

The hard-money majority of the Demo determined to give up the attempt to har monize the antagonistic wings of the Committee, and, leaving the inflation minority out of the question, will submit a report to the caucus on Saturday evening. The report will recommend a modified form of the PAYNE bill, contemplating a long-drawn

Ex-Senator STEWART, of Nevada, characterizes Lyon's testimony before the House it appeared in the Cincinnati Comme the Emma Mine scandal, as a tissue of falsehoods. He asserts that Lyon, after having accepted a large sum of money as a compro mise, "sold short" on the stock, and resorted to his damaging stories in order to depreciate the value of the shares and enable him to "cover his shorts." Mr. STEWART expects to leave San Francisco for Washington a Tuesday to appear before the Committee.

The Presidents of the various Republics clubs of the wards comprising the Town of South Chicago have united in calling a Convention to be held April 4 for the non of Assessor, Collector, Supervisor, and Town Clerk. Having in mind their bitter and costly experiences under the rule of the tax-grabpers for several years past, the Republicans town officers, and to see to it that none but est and capable men are placed in nomi-

the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were the result of the action of the new Board of Directors at Boston vesterday. Mr. Ros-HARRIS, for many years the General Superintendent of the road, and widely known one of the ablest and most intellig road men in America, succeeds to the Presidency voluntarily vacated by Mr. James M. WALKER, whose valuable services will still be Various other changes have been made,—all if them, we believe, in the interest of the soed and of the public.

Two acts of gross favoritism were commit ted yesterday by the Common Council in Committee of the Whole on the annual estimates. The first consisted in the addition of \$10,000 to the Comptroller's estimate for the office of the City Collector, and the second in the allowance of \$11,000 for the maintenance of the useless Tax Commission er and his small army of appointees. No justification can be shown for either of these items, and when the appropriation or-dinance comes to be acted upon in open Council the tax-payers will not neglect to otice of the yeas and nays upon the anal adoption of this part of the or

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, in sympathy with an advance in the gold premium. Mess pork was active and 20@25c per bri higher, closing \$21.90@21.92} cash and \$22.15@22.17} tor April. Lard was in good demand and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at \$18.05@ 18.10 cash and \$18.27 seller April. Meats were more active and to higher, closing at life has been becoming more and more reckand 12to for do short clears. Highswere quiet and unchanged, at \$1.06
gallon. Flour was in better demand and
in point of display and expenditure. This
corrupting influence has pervaded fashionable
dy. Wheat was active and to higher,
and social life as well in the rural hamlets as Corn was quiet and je lower, closing at 42 to for March and this for April. Onto were quest and the best higher, closing at the country are the state of the people, leaving Mr. Course to assert more baleful in its effects than in Washingary right he may have in the courts. The strainty have the right to

dull and lower, at 60@60 c. Barley was active and 41@5c higher, closing at 56c for March and 57c for April. Hogs were active and strong, with sales at \$7.25@9.40 for inferior to fancy grades. Cattle were in good ble at \$4.50@6.00 for common to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$114.50 in reenhacks at the close

Yesterday's announcement by THE TRIBUNE of the enforced retirement of the Secretary of War under the stigma of malfeasance in office is fully confirmed by our Washington advices. The Committee before whom the disclosures were made presented its report vesterday, and the House voted unanimously o prepare articles of impeachment against Gen. BELKNAP. The fact of the Secretary's resignation and its acceptance by the President raises the question whether the Senate can impeach an officer no longer in Senate should decide that this step is not auhorized by the Constitution, the punishment of the disgraced Secretary will have to be accomplished by criminal proceedings in the courts. Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, was yesterday appointed Acting Secre-

HENRY C. Bowen's statement before the day published, and the most important portions are given in our New York dispatches Allusion is made to the confessions made by Mrs. Tilton to Susan B. ANTHONY, Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANon, and Mr. and Mrs. RICHARDS, all of which came personally to the knowledge of Mr. Bowen, who regarded the recital of Mr. RICHARDS of his sister's confession as absoutely conclusive by establishing Mr. BEECHER'S guilt. Mr. Bowen also repeats the statement to him of a lady who confessed having criminal ntercourse with Mr. BEECHER for a year or more, commencing upwards of ten years ago. These are the facts which Mr. Bowen proposes to place before three members of the Examining Committee sworn not to divulge any names, but which Plymouth Church declines to receive except openly and publicly before the world.

A correct copy of Attorney-General PIEERE PONT's letter of instruction, or suggestion, or cantion, to the District-Attorneys at St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee is, given in our Washington dispatches, and it is remarked that the striking discrepancies be ween the original draft and the letter pubished in the newspapers prove that Mr. STORES. Gen. BABCOCK's senior counsel, who gave the letter for publication, did not have ccess to the original draft in the Attorneydeneral's office. It so happens, however that these discrepancies prove nothing of the sort. A comparison of the true copy given in our columns this morning with the copy published in the Cincinnati Commercial of Feb. 5 as a dispatch from St. Louis un oubtedly shows discrepancies, which would suggest that the substance of the letter had en given from memory; but a comparison of the genuine copy with the letter published in the Chicago Times of Feb. 1 shows the letter to be a literal and exact transcript excepting the natural and trivial errors incident to transmission by telegraph, and shows be yond question that the person who gave the etter to the Washington correspon the Times had seen and copied Mr. PIERRI PONT's letter. If Mr. STORES was the person who supplied the letter to the Times man then Mr. Stones obtained it direct from the Attorney-General's office. The discrepa cies above referred to are easily account for. They arose from the fact that the lette in the Times of Feb. 1 was translated into German and retranslated into English before denial by Attorney-General PIEBREPONT and Mr. STORRS that Gen. BARCOCK or his coun. sel were accorded extraordinary favors by the interesting and important to know how M

Storms obtained possession of the famou

THE CRIME OF SOCIETY. The revelations at Washington implicating Gen. W. W. Belenap, Secretary of War, and his wife in a system of bribes and blackmail will not fail to produce the most painful fee ing throughout the whole nation. Gen Belinar was regarded by the country as one of the purest men ever employed in the pub lic service. As a soldier he won a most eminent distinction, not only for his skill and success as an officer, but for his remarkable personal bravery and for his high personal integrity. He was a lawyer by profes but was never a professional politican. He was selected for the War Department because of eminent fitness for the special duties of that office. Of all the men in office,

suspicion of corruption would in the least There is a moral and a lesson in this ter rible fall which may be and should be taken home to the hearthstone of every family. gance; fashionable recklessness of expenditure and rivalry in social display. The sudder acquisition of wealth so common of late years has had a most demoralizing effect upon American society. Labor and industry, and we may add honesty, have lost caste, an the possession of wealth, no matter how ob tained, has become the badge of social rank and the passport to every circle. It has in a measure superseded in social estimation personal integrity, personal intelligence, and personal accomplishment. When men havng no other commendation than wealth no toriously acquired by the plunder of the pub lic, the appropriation of public money, or by e revenue, are admitted to the highest official and social circles, who can be surprised at the criminal consequences exing through all official and business walks

The elevation of wealth to the highes social rank has, of course, introduced a wild extravagance in domestic expenditure. It has made display for display's sake part of our daily life. We all spend all our honest income, and yearn, all unsatisfied, for more. There is a natural, but none the less demoralizing, ambition to equal others in display, especially in the waste of dressing, entertainments, and general domestic expenditure For years the extravagance of fashionable

laces, satins, and silks, has been destructive alike to morals and to integrity. The rivalry in the way of houses and furniture, of horses and carriages, of plate, of entertainments of the most sumptuous character, has been in-tense, and the majority of those engaged in this costly strife have had no honest income to sustain it. Debt, crime, or corruption was

The wonder is not that such a wreck of haracter and honor and of life-long integrity should take place, but that there have not een others, and many of them. Looked at calmly, what other result can be expected from this general, almost universal, practice of living beyond honest means, an abandonment of honest labor for equivocal pursuits, and the laborious effort to get rich without work? The effects are every day made evident in the long list of defaulting and embezzling crimes committed by persons having business charge of other people's money. It is made evident in the long daily list of bankruptcies and of official thievery. It is made evident in the fact that Grand Juries have become practically permanent bodies in several States of the Union, investigating a single class of corrup tion.-bribery and theft. It is made evider in the fact that daily newspapers are started and maintained to defend and protect the men who rob the Government, accept bribes, and who are rich in the money stolen from the public. This system of social waste and extravagance can have but one end,-bank ruptcy or crime, with all their conseque and there can be no reformation until society shall recognize wealth as disreputable that is not the product of honest toil and skill.

TAX FOR SEWERS. The Common Council on Wednesday faltered in their good work of reducing expenditures. They had acted bravely until they was a collapse, and good intentions and eco nomical resolves were scattered, we fear never to be recovered. The item first propose was to expend \$8,000 for a sewer in Halsted street, in the North Division, which was quickly followed by another \$8,000 for ewer in the same street 6 miles south of the first sewer, from Thirty-first to Thirty-fourth street. The two motions were combined and were adopted. Then there was loud complaint that these two sewers had been pushed through in violation of the rule of reduced expenses, while there were other Aldermen who had sewers on hand calling for \$300,000 who had got nothing. But this indignation was ot real. Had the Aldermen been honest in their opposition, neither of these motions could have carried. The appropriations could not have been made had not the majority voted for them. When the Common Counci resumes the consideration of the ordinance these appropriations for sewers should be taken out. Certainly the Council ought to understand the folly of their proceedings. Look at what has been done for sewers since the fire. The actual sum expended for the January, 1876, is as follows:

Year. April 1, 1872, to March 31, 1873... April 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874... April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1876... April 1, 1875, to Jan. 1, 1876.... 467,136 590,062 343,033 Cash expenditure..... ..\$1,591,873

Total appropriations, \$1,916,878 It will be seen that though the city has exended \$1,591,873 for new sewers six April, 1872, there is a balance on hand to the credit of the sewerage construction fund of \$325,000, which is available for the year 1876. Has not the city been extremely liban be no complaint if there is a halt, and if further appropriations be omitted for at least one year, especially as there is a sum of

\$325,000 already applicable to that purpose? When the city enacted its fire ordinance encouraged, it enlarged its appropriations for sewers, extending the system wherever sanitary considerations or the building laws made sewers indispensable. Within that short time taxes to the amount of nearly two millions of dollars have been levied for sewers alone. A liberal sum of the fund thus raised remains unexpended, and the Council can hardly justify itself in laying a fresh tax

upon the city at this time for sewers. THE MAYOR'S ELECTION. Mayor Colvin gives notice to the 65,000 voters of the city that he intends to hold over another year as Mayor of Chicago, in defiance of law and of public opinion. He announces that the Common Council will not dare to call a special election for Mayor!
and, if the Council shall do so, that he will veto the resolution, prohibit the election, and place the public at defiance. He is said to have given notice, further, that he will veto the ordinance redistricting the city, so as to defeat any apportionment of wards and force the election of thirty-six Aldermen on a single ticket. This, Ad-Interim thinks, will deter Republicans from pressing an election of Mayor. He will not scare any person by such a proceeding. We have no doubt that a very large majority of the voters of this city would be rejoiced if the new Board of Aldermen was elected upon one ticket. The opportunities for erasing objectionable efficacious, counting all over the city, that we thirty-six Aldermen,-better men in the ag-Board for many years. If Mr. Colvin persists in his purpose to have the new Council elected by general ticket, he will gratify a very large portion of the people. If he does so under the impression that it will elect thirty-six of his own chosen bummers, he will find himself wofully mistaken. If he has such an impression, why does he not dare to place himself at the head of such a ticket and ask for re-election? We have no hesitation in saying that such is the universal hos tility to the Colvin style of Government that the people of Chicago will turn out at the next election as they have never done before, and will rout the rotten and corrupt bumme

dynasty with unmistakable unanimity. The Mayor, in answer to all appeals for an election in April, resorts to the silly statement that the Supreme Court has decided that he was entitled to hold over. The Court has decided nothing of the kind, Judge Scorr to reach any decision on the case one way or the other. This left the matter precisely where it was before. In the absence of any judicial determination, the Council is free to interpret the law for itself, and, as three the contraction of the currency, and must Judges of the Supreme Court back the opin ion that a vacancy exists in the office of Mayor, and this opinion being backed the city, the Common Council may safely,

interpret the charter, subject to an appeal to the courts by any aggrieved person.

There is a provision in the charter making it the duty of the Common Council, when a vacancy in the office of Mayor is for more than one year, to order a special election to fill it. But the charter further provides that when a vacancy exists, and the unexpired term is for less than a year, then the vacance shall be filled by the Council electing on of their own number to act as Mayor until the next regular election. This is a proce ng which the Mayor cannot veto; and while he may by his veto defeat and preven an election of a successor by the people, the new Council (the unexpired term of the Mayor's office being then less than one year may, by a merely majority vote, elect fayor, and let Mr. Colvin go to the court n an action against his successor. Perhaps Mr. Colvin, upon reflection, will accept the more graceful mode of retiring,-letting the people, and not the Council, elect his suc

EXPANSION CAUSED THE PANIC. When the front falls out of Mulberry

Sellers' make-believe stove, revealing the soli tary tallow dip that gave forth the delusive ow, and that ingenious gentleman explain w he has discovered that all that is needed in a stove is "the appearance of heat," the audience of "The Gilded Age" laugh uproariously; and when the Hon. W. D. KELLEY appears in his favorite role of Economist i s well-worn play of "The Paper Age," the temptation to a derisive smile is irresistible His sentences glow with syllogisms, and are piled high with statistics. The listener is pressed to warm himself in the grateful radiation, and to experience the comfortable heat of the terrific combustion in progress olitico-economic facts, figures, and logic. But, alas! there is nothing in it after all but "the appearance of hest." Mr. Keller has been speaking his piece on paper money again,-he has but one speech on this ques on,-and we have already criticised the performance. It is not too late to pay Mr. KELLEY our final respects, and take his can dle out of the furnace and put it on the table where it may give light. Mr. KELLEY says: I invite the attention of gentlemen to a table which is most significant on this point. It is a table of the loans and discounts, the capital and surplus, the indi-vidual deposits, and the legal-tender reserves of the National-Banks on the 1st of October in csoh year, from October, 1863, to Sept. 12, 1873. In 1865 the loans and discounts were \$487,000,000, and the legal-tender reserve was \$139,000,000. In 1873 the \$487,000,000 of oans and discounts had swollen to \$844,800,000 and the reserve had shrunk from \$180,000,800 to \$112,000,000. Thus it is shown as you contract the money you en-slave labor and enterprise (7), consolidate capital, and raise the rates of interest, building, as I said, an in-verted pyramid, which, sooner or later, must topple, involving all in destruction. But let the figures tell

Year. Loans and Capit'land Individual Logal ter . \$487, 170, 136 \$431, 970, 586 \$649, 081, 254 \$189, 988, 494, 603, 427, 5031 468, 638, 246 597, 960, 993 \$93, 770, 841

1865 the legal-tender reserves were out of all proportion too large, for at that time the bank-note circulation was actually less than the amount of greenbacks in their vaults. It s perfectly preposterous for KELLEY to say that the figures exhibit a contraction of money; on the contrary there was too much loaned and too much expansion all round The figures prove that the panic was not the result of a contraction of money, but of an expansion of bank credit. Nor is there the shadow of a foundation for his assumption that the expansion of bank credits was due to a contraction of the volume of currency. As we showed in a previous article, there was in 1865 a circulating currency, including bank-notes, of \$565,-200,000 in gold, and in 1873 of \$721,000,000, with a purchasing power of \$620,000,000 in gold. The facts are that we have had expan sion, -expansion of the currency, -expansion of credits, -expansion of business, -and, las and worst, expansion of Mr. Kelley's financial theories. The bank loans and discount were \$487,000,000 in 1865,—these were bank credits redeemable in money, and with greenbacks at 68 had a purchasing power in gold of about \$331,160,000. They rose by successive gradations till in 1873 they were \$944,000,000. with a purchasing power in gold of about 86 cents, and in the aggregate \$812,000,000.

The capital and surplus increased much less rapidly than the loans,-a proof of the tenency of business to overdo itself. The individual deposits increased from \$549,000,000 in 1865 to \$623,000,000 in 1873, or, expressing them in terms of purchasing power, from \$373,820,000 to \$535,780,000,—an increase relatively considerably less than that in the loans and discounts. All these facts point to the true cause of the panic, which was, in a word, over-lending and over-speculation. The banks, as they always do, yielded to the influences of the period, and extended their ousiness as every one else was doing. Railoads were being extended in every direct and commercial and financial speculation were rife. Debts were piled up far beyond any possibility of paying them. The comthe failure of JAY COOKE & Co. in September, have no doubt there would be an election of thirty-six Aldermen,—better men in the agsucceeding year, are the results. How preposterous the assertion is that intraction of the currency was the cause of this speculation and its collapse! Jos would have broken down if his patience had been put to the test of nswering such folly. In the first place, there was no contraction of the currency; in the second place, if there had been, it would have checked over-trading and over-speculation, and the elements of panic would not have existed. Mr. KELLEY's disregard of the facts of the currency question would be sublime if it did not go a step beyond, and into the ridiculous. Like the colored gentleman who applied for admission into one of the folds of Zion, and pleaded, when charged with having a few hours before plundered a neighoor's hen-roost, that he didn't " propose to let one poor hen stand between hir Lord," KELLEY never lets any little facts stand between him and his argument. He treats facts with the liberality of his master, HENEY C. CARRY, in one of whose volumes JOHN STUART MILL is said to have discovered 500 misstatements of fact. We have exposed

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which now bitterly opposes
Government sid to railroads, does not answer our
oft-repeated quantion, whether it opposed the legislation by which its Government sided the Union, Central, and Northern Pecific Railways.—Hought Agu-

e, false in all.

voted a large land-grant to the Company constructing it. Congress also about the same time voted an equally large land-grant per mile to aid the construction of the Southern Pacific Road. The granted land on both routes beyond the 100th meridian are supposed to be of equal value, be the same much or little The only road the Government has ever aided with bonds is the Union-Central Pacific and we trust it will be an exception. passed Congress in 1862 granting bond aid to build one central railway across the 2,000 miles of trackless, treeless plains and mountains, and taking a first mortgage on the road for security. It seemed to us to be an imperative national necessity. Private capital shrank back, refusing to undertake the enormous task unless aided by the Government. The States and Territories of the Pacific Slope insisted upon the construction of the road. Their continuance in the Union was thought somewhat to depend a railway communication with the "Mother Country." They were practically as inaccessible to the States of the East as Australia is to Great Britain. The Indians were roaming over the plains capturing the mail-coaches, and murdering and robbing the passengers, and massacreit the emigrants who were toilsomely crawling over the 2,000 miles of desert and mountain, spending from early spring till autumn each California. The Mormons had planted

ment has not aided the Northern Pacific

themselves in the midst of those vast steppes on the borders of Salt Lake, erected an independent Government, set the American flag at defiance, and perpetrated such outrages on emigrants as they pleased, including the Mountain Meadows massacre, which sent a thrill of horror over the land. In common with all men not in open rebellion at that time -1862, -we deemed the construction of a na ional highway across the great plains, from the Missouri River to the cific Coast, to be a national necessity, and advocated the proposition to render such assistance as was essential The subsequent change in the law made in was changed to a second mortgage, THE TRIB-UNE disapproved of, and has always con-demned. We trust the Avalanche is now answered, and will rest satisfied. There is no ational necessity for any more Governmen subsidies to railroad schemes. All the new roads needed will be built in due time without the aid of national bonds. The Southern California Railroad Company is urging Con-gress to let it build the Southern Pacific Railway for the land-grant offered to Tom Scorr. They propose to do it without any bonds. Why not let them build the road?

A TAX-RIDDEN CITY.

The City of New York is at last waking up o a realizing sense of the rapacity of its taxeaters, and the overwhelming has been laid upon its working capital and productive industries. The table which was These figures exhibit enormous expansio printed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, giving of loans, and at the same time a decreasing the taxation and indebtedness of various amount of idle legal-tenders held in reserve. I of that city is \$32,312,812, and the municip indebtedness \$140,379,103, which is near seven times greater than the indebtedness in 1860. The people of that city are evidently growing appalled at the prospect bef them. It is costing them more to run their City Government than it cost to zun the Gov ernment of the United States in Harrison's time. The city having been pretty nearly ness having been seriously crippled, they are now bestirring themselves to where a saving can be effected. The first attempt has come in the form of a bill introding. Among the las the following reductions are pending: The Mayor, from \$12,000 to \$8,000; the Comptroller, from \$10,000 to \$8,000; the Con missioner of Public Works, from \$10,000 to \$6.000: the Corporation Counsel, from \$15,-000 to \$8,000; the President of the Police Board, from \$8,000 to \$6,000; the Police Commissioners, from \$7,000 to \$5,000; the President of the Fire Department, from \$7.500 to \$5.000: the President of Charities and Corrections, from \$7,500 to \$4,000; the President of the Health Department, from \$7,500 to \$4,500; the Aldermen, from \$4,000 to \$2,000; and other officers in like ratio. In addition to this, the Comptroller has made suggestions to the Legislature by which the annual expenses of the Poli Department can be reduced \$514.840 By abolishing the Dock Department he would save \$192,500. By having the Sanitary Inspec tions made another department, he would save \$110,000. In the Department of Chariti and Corrections he thinks he can save \$63, 500, and in the Department of Building \$32,500. Altogether he has made sug gestions to the Legislature by which \$913 340 can be saved; but this is a very large sum to be saved, and consequently the tax-eaters are making a desperate fight against the Comptroller's ruinous economy. The bill pending in the Legislature for the reduction of salaries is also meeting with de termined opposition, and the New York World, which is an organ of tax-eaters, intimates that it will be defeated. These propositions, however, show that the people of New York are waking up to the fact that the tax-eaters are devouring their substance like locusts, and that there will be nothing left very soon if something is not done to stop the thieves. It is a question of life or death with them, -of resistance to the thieves or bankruptcy.

The so-called Resumption bill was passe of great travail. Months of angry disc sion and unavailing caucusing preceded i Finally it passed as a compromise measure, satisfying nobody, and filling the public mind with doubts as to its meaning and scope. And now at the end of a year there is gener clamor for its unconditional repeal or essen-tial amendment. The weakness of the scheme is that it provides about as bad a method of returning to specie payments as could well be devised. The fundamental idea is that by Jan. 1, 1879, the Governmen will have in the Treasury enough gold to redeem the legal-tender notes as fast as they may be presented. They may all be presented within the year 1879, and at least \$250,000,000 certainly will be, as that amount of paper has to be converted into gold each apply to him the familiar principle,-False in year with which to pay duties on imports, balance of trade, interest on American semi ties held abroad, and expenses of Americans

Hence no gold for redemption purposes can be obtained from that source, and the attempt true the act provides that the Secretary may use any surplus revenues for the purpose But the fact is there are no such revenues there are not nearly enough to pro-vide for the sinking fund, and the Resumption act does not permit the Secre tary to employ any of the sinking-fund money for redemption purposes, which is a stupid blunder.

Let us suppose, however, that 41 per cen fifteen-year bonds would sell freely for their face in gold, and that the Secretary shall exchange \$370,000,000 of them for gold, and that money in 1879 redeem all th greenbacks and cancel them. The practical result will be the same as funding them into 4½ per cent bonds. But it is believed they can be funded into a 3.65 thirty-year gold bond, and thereby save nearly \$4,000,000 of annual interest. Why should a 4½ funding ond be issued if the work can be done wit 3.65 per cent bond? And what is the use of bonds for gold and redeeming the greenbacks in coin if the holders are willing to exchange them for bonds without the in tervention of gold? We have asked this question before, but the Congressional advo-cates of the circumlocution method have not een proper to answer it.

THE OMAHA BRIDGE CASE. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha is a part of the Union Pacific Railway, and that it must not be operated as toll-gate by that road. Of course the cars of the Union Pacific must be run to Council Bluffs, and the transfer of freight and passen gers must be made there. At the commer ent of the controversy between Council Bluffs and Omaha, THE TRIBUNE examined the whole subject carefully, even sending to Washington for some of the laws under which the bridge and the railway were built. We became thoroughly convinced that the Supreme Court could not possibly reach any ther conclusion than the one it has just anounced. The franchises of the Union Pacific equire the Company to connect with other oads on the Iowa shore. This decision, based on a just construction

of the acts of Congress, accords exactly with the necessities and the convenience of the business and the traveling public. Five

Eastern roads, viz.: the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, St.

Louis, Kansas City & Council Bluffs, Chicago Rock Island, and the Sioux City & Pacific, all have their western termini at Council Bluffs, and, since the completion of the bridge, passengers, and we presume freight as well, have been transferred from all these roads to a separate train to cross the river, For this transfer of a mile or two passengers were charged half a dollar, and the cost and injury to freight in handling were very heavy items. These outrageous and illegal charges the managers of the Union Pacific claimed the right to exact from the public forever; but, thanks to the Supreme Court, and to the enactors of the laws under which the Pacific Railway was built, this whole system of robbery must be stopped. The history and the result of the rivalry between Omaha and Council Bluffs show how much better it would be for a community to canvass carefully the situation and to accept it. A careful examination of the laws could scarcely have failed to convince even the people of Omaha that they could not hold the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway. They have indulged in a great deal of bad blood and incurred vast expense in the effort to achiev an impossibility; and what they themselved if careful to examine all the laws and to consider all the facts, should have known to duced in the Legislature for the cutting down of salaries, which has passed to a third be such. For telling them the truth, The cised at Omaha, and even throughout the State of Nebraska; it was regarded as an enemy to its best interests and progress. While it is probable that Omaha may a first be injured by the running of the trains to the Iowa side of the river, the State of Nebraska, in our judgment, will be largely the gainer by the change. The charges on her produce eastward and her merchandise westward, if the bridge is operated as a part of the Union Pacific Railway, will be much less, and inure more to the benefit of the people than any remote advantage they would have received from the larger growth of Omaha.

Now that all these vexed questions are settled, we trust the people of Omaha and Nebraska will do us the justice to believe that THE TRIBUNE never had a particle of ill-feeling towards them, even when their journals denounced most bitterly the course which the law and a due regard to the best interests of the whole country required us to take. We never had a particle of in terest personally in the discussion, either the one way or the other. We think the people of Omaha must now be convinced would in all respects have been far bette for them had they heeded the advice and adopted the conclusions of THE TRIBUNE.

The new journalistic venture of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Appeal, under Dr. Far-Lows' competent and judicious management, Lows' competent and judicious management, appears to be meeting with most encouraging success, and a success, by the way, which is well deserved. The third number is before us, containing ten pages of reading matter, embracing brief but pertinent editorial discussions of affairs connected with the Church, and well digested summaries of general religious intelligence, and about six pages of advertisements, which, of course, are the staff of its worldly life, and, in this instance, a staff stout enough to lean upon. Among the leading articles are "Lent," by Bishop CREMENT; "The Philosophy of Ecclesiastical Reform"; "The Crucifixion"; "Bible Egypt," by S. S. MERREWMATHER; "Why Make Another Division in Protestant Christendom?" by Bishop Cummins; "Layman or Cleric?" by the Rev. W. H. Cooper; "The Pastoral of the the Rev. W. H. COOPER; "The Pastoral of the Bishop of Winchester," by the Rev. JOSEPH D. WILSON; "Some Home Talk About the Reformed Episcopal Church," also by the latter; and "Drifting About," a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Fallows. We are glad to be able to commend the Appeal to our readers from a religious point of view, and to suggest also to advertisers from the worldly point of view its advantages as a medium for bringing themselves and their wares before the public.

An English Admiral has written a letter to the London Times upon the subject of the English navy, which goes to show that this country is not alone in navel inefficiency. He makes the wholesale statement that British ships are not manned by British subjects, but by foreigners, and that they are officered by men who "know no more of the art of handling a ship than a lady's maid who has crossed half a dozen times between Dover and Calaia." As one instance he citas the case of the ship Captain which was THE CHOLOGO TRIBUNE, which now hitterly opposes
Government sid to railroso, does not answer our
oft-repeated question, whicher it opposed the legislation by which the Government sided the Union, Cantral, and Northern Pedde Railways.—Meanalt is in

Not having observed the question before,
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The Cincinnati Enquirer and other greenbox papers have curiously confounded Richard C. McCormick, of Arizona, with Cyrus H. McCormick, Bichard C. is a son-in-law of mamples of mick, of Chicago. Richard C. is a son-in-law of Senator Thurman, and Cyrus H. is a member of the Democratic National Committee. Oyrus H., the gomips say, offered \$100,000 for the cam-paign fund on condition that he be made Chair-man of the Committee; and the graenback er-gans, mistaking him for Thurman's son-in-law, think they see a strong Thurman movement in

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SCHENCK

Yesterday's Investigation Way to the Bigge Scandal.

Ex-Senator Stewart From at Some Lengt

Lyon's Statements Char ized as "a Tissue of Falsehoods."

The Original Discoverer of the Mine Tells His Story.

Lyon's Investment of \$75 What It Brought Him

Several Points in Lyon's T Flatly Contradicted. FX-SENATOR STEWART

DESPATCH FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR ING HIS FORTHCOMING EVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—E.

ington to testify before the House Cor Foreign Relations in the Emma Mine tion. In an interview this morning shadows the general tenor of his ev the effect that, on first meeting Lyon ington, in the early part of was favorably impressed with the Lyon's claim to an interest in the Mine, and went to Salt Lake to push legal adviser. He thought, at the ti Judge McKean was projudiced again and endeavored to procure his remo and endeavored to procure his remainded the became convinced that acted fairly and impartially. He found amination, Lyon's claim to be not as first appeared, and advised a compro the Emma Company. In this com-wrote a letter to Lyon, in which pression occurred: "Better is compromise than a worked-out meaning that to enforce Lyon would require litigation of years, a meantime the mine might be worked basis of the compromise was agreed he went to England as agent for I Park as agent for the Company. They once besieged by parties wishing to They recoved a proposition from C Hankey to buy a half-interest for \$7. They put the stock on the market. I selected Prof. Silliman to report on Albert Grant then put in an appearance with the put in an appearance of Silliman and Si the time that the mine was property. When the storm was rais Schenck being a Director he resigned, on to his stock, still believing it value subsequently lost on it. Neither Sc Brewart received any stock as a gift. Subsequently lost on it. Netter Sch
was received any stock as a gift. S
was received for services to
a professional capacity. Schenck
his and raised money to pay
Lyon then wanted to realize on h
ast, and gave Stewart a bill of
Stewart gave a note of \$150,000 to P
advanced the amount to Lyon. Lyon
gan to sell short and circulate stories in
ation of the mine. Stockholders sent
mittee to examine the mine, who rep
right. The stock kept up, and Lyon o
cover his shares. He then threatened
mence a suit to recover an additional
for his interest, which was comp
by Park's paying him \$50,000 more, u
also lost selling short. In the summe
Stewart want to Sait Lake in the intere
Emma Company, the mine having been
ad "by the Illinois Trunel. The mine
looking well, but shortly after a fault cot
the lead. The Company ran about 60 fe
hanging wall and stopped instead o
down on the lead. Stewart belie
mine still very valuable if the proper
worked. Since quitting operations the I
Tunnel Company has run under the ol
workings, and is in rich ore on Emma Tunnel Company has run under the of workings, and is in rich ore on Emma Stewart says Lyon has been making for years by litigation. The evidence be House Committee is a tissue of fall Stewart did not attempt an explanatio manner in which Schenck raised mone his stock, not being familiar with the but presumed he got a portion of Park.

STORY OF THE DISCOVARIE OF THE EXIST Special Correspondence of The Chicago To Elgin, Ill., March 2.—The pleasant i "two hills and a bridge." Besides a tion of the Fox River, its chief pos one of the State Lunauc Asylums, Robert Bruce Chisholm, the latter the d of the famous Emma Mine. Of all

forward to the full fruition of what the ships developed for him, he feels disolve philosophically upon the war and the which he is the innocent occasion, as himself but little uneasiness as to the the business.
Chisholm, who is of Scotch des Chisholm, who is of Scotch descent, the State of New York, somewhen neighborhood of sixty years ago. Ald neighborhood of sixty years ago. Ale '80's he came West, settled for a shor Chicago, and finally moved to Elgin, bought a farm. But the old mails tas lie in the furrow. Somehow he got the God's earth was fit for nobler duties production of cabbages, and he finally, away into the mountains, wandered up the valleys and through the canons, I a stone here and turning over a sod the way into the mountains, wandered up the valleys and through the canous, p a stone here and tarning over a sod the cid man was rather down at the hed days. Now he talks glibly of thouse and great masses of shining ore somewithen he souttled around lively for some that. Now it is difficult for him to whether a certain \$100,000 were paid in the gold. Then it was difficult for him to where the next meal was coming from. The year 1841, and the ten succeed found him prowling about the Galet lis inch varied,—sometimes good, some marksby bad. It is recorded that diting he his the target on several occases was cleaned out just as often, and a to the etemby year, all he could show for was a heap of experience and a hole pocket. In 1851 he commenced pound through Oregon, Nevada, California, and Columbia, and in the latter part of careak his pick in the Bingham Canou, a distance from Salt Lake City. In 1865, and the site of the old North Star Monabolm, who had been abown a pie

hammered into toothpichs by the newly invested great and, invulnerable when a 2,000-ton ship, designed by Mr. P. Drakk, would, by superior speed and quickness to answer its heline, give her 5 feet of iron ram and drill a hole 12 feet under her line of immersion. The farce of sending half-a-dozen iron-clads to exercise maneuvres is apparent; in a close line of heit its they are in dread of their own rams; they make their triends tremble. It is to be hoped that on some future day they may have the same effect upon some summire. The officers of the squadron gain no valuable experience, and there is a heavy bill to pay for coals. The sooner these iron-clads are laid up in dry dock the better for the country; in five years that value will consist in the amount of iron and timber.

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HOTEL ARRIVAIS.

Palmer House—H. B. Fouke, Dubuque: G. W. Mahoney, New York: C. C. Nelson, Boston; H. L. Wairen, Philadelphis; J. B. Clow, Pittsburg; C. C. Grace,
Cincinnai; G. A. Chamberlain and F. D. Barsion,
New York; J. F. Oramer, Milwaukee; S. C. Cook, St.
Saul; C. J. Quinn, Scranton, Pa.; M. W. Bates, Grans
Rapids; B. F. Greene, Providence; W. E. Pierce, Boston..... Grand Foucho—D. A. Daniels, Toledo; H. F.
Mann, Pittsburg; J. T. Hockworth, Otturawa; A. B.
Leet, Grand Rapids; D. M. Kelly, Wiacomain; G. H.
Christy, Pittsburg; Col. J. N. Macomb, Rock Island;
R. I. Soott, Des Moines; J. Athisson, Hamilton, Ond.;
H. W. Lee, Boston; Gen. Benjamin Spoomer, Indianspodis; W. G. Wilson, Cleveland; W. G. James and
Dr. N. D. Larance, Council Bluffs; J. B. Miller, Des
Motnus... Tremont House—The (Hon. J. H. Adams,
Delaware; J. D. Campbell and C. C. Reed, Detroit
the Hon. George Tyson, Boston; G. W. Van Dusse,
Rochester; Newman Blake, Baltimore; J. A. Asdrews, Dixon; A. R. Talinage, New York; W. H. Amiler,
and W. H. Greenland, New York; W. H. Amiler,
Son, Clarkaville (Mo.) Sentines; W. J. Morrain,
Indianapolis... Sherman House—The Hon. G. Z.
Bigelow, Colorado; the Hon. W. S. Brooks, Joiles; G.
E. Caborbe, Quincy; Col. W. G. Barnes, Prospect
the Hon. N. W. Green, Amberts, Mass; T. H. Paten,
Mey York; P. L. Beed, U. S. A.; C. W. Marth,
Syeamore; F. O. Van Valkmburer, Boohester; Chaire
Meiville, Agunt for John Dillon; G. d. Jones, R. Deleiz, E. A. Fond, and A. R. Goodall, Dubaque...
Gerster House—W. A. Street, Baternore; R. C. Hand
dela, Mey York; P. L. Beed, U. S. A.; C. W. Marth
Syeamore; F. O. Van Valkmburer, Boohester; C. A. Haller,
Meiville, Agunt for John Dillon; G. d. Jones, R. Deleiz, E. A. Fond, and A. R. Goodall, Dubaque...
Gerster House—W. A. Street, Bater, T. C. Haller,
Meiville, Agunt for John Dillon; G. d. Jones, R. Dedela, E.

SCHENCK.

Yesterday's Investigation Gives Way to the Bigger Scandal.

Ex-Senator Stewart Heard From at Some Length.

Lyon's Statements Characterized as "a Tissue of Falsehoods."

The Original Discoverer of the Emma Mine Tells His Story.

Lyon's Investment of \$75, and What It Brought Him.

Several Points in Lyon's Testimony Flatly Contradicted.

EX-SENATOR STEWART.

BISPATCH FROM SAN FRANCISCO FORESHADOW-ING HIS FORTHCOMING EVIDENCE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—Ex-Senator Stewart expects to leave next Tuesday for Washington to testify before the House Committee of Foreign Relations in the Emma Mine investiga-tion. In an interview this morning he foreshadows the general tenor of his evidence, to the effect that, on first meeting Lyon at Washington, in the early part of 1871, be was favorably impressed with the merits of Lyon's claim to an interest in the Emma Mina, and went to Salt Lake to push his case as legal adviser. He thought, at the time, that Judge McKean was prejudiced against Lyon, terwards he became convinced that McKean acted fairly and impartially. He found, on exon, Lyon's claim to be not as good as at first appeared, and advised a compromise with the Emma Company. In this connection he wrote a letter to Lyon, in which the exression occurred: "Better have a compromise than a worked-out mine," ning that to enforce Lyon's claim would require litigation of years, and in the me the mine might be worked out. The basis of the compromise was agreed upon, and he went to England as agent for Lyon, with Park as agent for the Company. They were at one besieged by parties wishing to purchase. They received a proposition from Coates & Hankey to buy a half-interest for \$2,000,000. The put the stock on the market. They also Albert Grant then put in an appearance, and, at his suggestion, Stewart got Schenck to tome in as a Director, believing at the time that the mine was valuable property. When the storm was raised about Schenck being a Director to

the time that the mine was valuable property. When the storm was raised about behave being a Director he resigned, but held to to his stock, still believing it valuable, and subsequently lost on it. Neither Schenok nor Rewar received any stock as a gift. Stewart's was received for services to Lyon an a professional capacity. Schenot bought his and raised money to pay for it. Lyon then wanted to realize on his interest, and gave Stewart a bill of sale, and Siewart gave a note of 150,000 to 72rk, who alvanced the amount to Lyon. Lyon then believe the mine. Stockholders sent a committee to examine the mine, who reported all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon could not ever his shares. He then threatened to committee to examine the mine, who reported all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon could not ever his shares. He then threatened to committee to examine the mine, who reported all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon could not ever his shares. He then threatened to committee to examine the mine, who reported all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon could not ever his shares. He then threatened to committee to examine the mine. Shotholders sent a committee to examine the mine, who reported all right. The stock kept up, and Lyon could not ever his shares. He then threatened to committee to examine the mine. Shotholders sent a countilities to examine the mine having been "jumple of the shotholders sent to examine the mine having been "jumple of th

amountain in Little Cottonwood Canon; and as the old man looks back upon his hardships and forward to the full fruition of what these hardships and forward to the full fruition of what these hardships and to give developed for him, he feels disposed to look philosophically upon the war and turnoil of which he is the imnocent occasion, and to give himself he hittle uneasiness as to the ultimate of the business.

Onhabon, who is of Scotch descent, was born in the State of New York, comewhere in the highlethood of sitty years ago. Along in the Wardships and the State of New York, comewhere in the highlethood of sitty years ago. Along in the Wardships and the furrow. Somshow he got the tides that the production of cabbages, and he finally wandered way listly the mountains, wandered up and down is the furrow. Somshow he got the tides that the production of cabbages, and he finally wandered way listly the mountains, wandered up and down is the furrow. Somshow he got the tides that the production of cabbages, and he finally wandered way listly the mountains, wandered up and down is well as the furrow. Somshow he got the tides that the way to be the state of the whole mine for \$475,000 in currency and the mountains, wandered up and down is well as the state of the work of the whole mine for \$475,000 in currency was the product of the work of the whole mine for \$475,000 in currency was the product of the work of the wor

of ore, and where the North Star shaft lay caved in and flooded.

Finally the whole four concluded to return to Utah, and they arrived safely in the Little Cottonwood. Lyon and Byron went to their own "diggings," and Chisholm and Woodman began to "try down" from the North Star shaft. Nor were they entirely unrewarded. They found "float" mineral that is, pieces of ore strewn about the surface, indicating that further up the mountain, and deeper down under ground, there must be something that would pay for a search can be found immediately under it, but it testifies to a certainty that some may be found farther up the hillside. While they were working at the float, Lyon came upon them again, and, finding them short of money, paid \$75 for a third interest in the find. "This," says Mr. Chisholm. "THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

STATE AFFAIRS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

STATE AFFAIRS.

MADISON, Wis., March 2.—The Conference Committee on the Centennial Appropriation bill reported in both Houses, recommending that the Senate agree to the amendment requiring the Senate agree to the amendment requiring the Governor's authorization to all purchases.

dug down 3 feet, and, finding nothing, we concluded to give it up."

But the old man had not forgotten Brain's lump of ors, and, as he stood in the hole and looked up to the North Star shaft, tried hard to see whether the stuff lay between him and there or farther yet about. At length he concluded to quit speculating and try muscle. So he and Woodman run an open cut about 150 feet up the mountain, finally striking a crevice 75 feet long and from 2 to 4 inches wide.

and from 2 to 4 inches wide.

IT WAS PAY DIET.

The old man knew that; but he had no idea what he had struck. This was in the fall of 1868. Chisholm returned to Elgin. Three times between the 1st of November, 1868, and the 1st of January, 1869, he wrote to Lyon at New York, telling him that the float had been excayated, and it was found that it did not go down; that \$800 had been sunk in it, and that he ought to bear his proportion of the loss. But Lyon never replied. "That he received the letters is sure." says Mr. Chisholm. " for he opened one in the presence of Dr. Ureghart, and remarked to that gentleman that some fellows out in Utah had some worthless mines, and were trying to get some money out of him."

Nothing of any account was done on the crevice until spring. During the winter a man named Snyder was left in charge, but in May Mr. Chisholm sent out his son, Mr. William W. Chisholm. The old man remained behind, trying hard to sell his farm. He had no money. His credit was gone, and his bonnaza was worthless to him mless some cash could be raised to con.

holm. The old man remained behind, trying hard to sell his farm. He had no money. His credit was gone, and his bonanza was worthless to him unless some cash could be raised to go on with. Young Chisholm arrived on the ground to find Woodman flat broke. Chisholm only had \$10, but both had pluck, and, getting a mule and some provisions on credit, they started out to the "shaft." They found it full of water, but in two weeks it was bailed out, and then came the tug. At this time they enlisted the enthusiasm of Capt. James M. Day and Capt. James Smith, the latter advancing \$150, which was paid for sinking the shaft 50 feet. Day put in about \$300. By that time the old man succeeded in selling his farm, and during the summer he sent out \$1,000. Some 30 or 40 tons of float ore had been gathered up in the meantime, and things began to look more promising. All this time they were following a narrow seam, working diagonally into the mountain. At a depth of 60 feet, the seam which had been running at angle of 45 degrees suddenly turned horizontally, and 20 or 36 feet farther on the miners broke into a chamber of solid ore. The fortunes of two companies were made and lost and

rather on the miners proke into a chamber of solid ore. The fortunes of two companies were made and lost and
THE EMMA MINE WAS DISCOVERED.

The chamber was subsequently discovered to be 90 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 125 feet long.

In May, 1870, the old man again arrived upon the ground, and constitute was number when the ground and constitute was number of the state of the sta the ground, and operations were pushed vigor ously. After driving about 12 feet into the ere ously. After driving about 12 feet into the ere, a cross drift was discovered, of which more directly. The miners took out two different kinds of ore, silver-bearing gains, and a reddish, crumbling ore, the latter of which was at first supposed to be of no account, but which was finally discovered to yield from \$100 to \$200 per top.

ion. In February, 1870, the mine was " located " by

WISCONSIN.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Wis., March 2.—The Conference
Committee on the Centennial Appropriation bill
reported in both Houses, recommending that
the Senate agree to the amendment requiring the Governor's authorization to all purchase the Assembly amendment reducing the amount to \$10,000, and proposing a further amendmen that all accounts shall be approved by the Governor before payment. The report, leaving the nous vote in the Senate and a vote of 62 to 31 in the Assembly, after speeches in favor by Lees. Pullen, Keogh, Fagg. and Stocking, and agains

OTHER SENATE PROCEEDINGS. The Senate occupied considerable time on the bill making incurable insanity ground for divorce; advocated by Senators Reed, Barron, and R. E. Davis; opposed by Silverthorn and Zoro, and ordered to a third reading, 20 to 11. Senator H. N. Davis offered a preamble and lengthy resolutions directing inquiry as to the advisability of transforming the present State-Prison buildings into hospitals for incurable insane, and locating the prison somewhere else, or of erecting a hospital for the incurable insane

of erecting a nospital for the iterates and somewhere else.

Several Assembly bills were concurred in, chiefly local, but including—to authorize counties, towns, cities, and villages to aid the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company; to authorize streetrailway companies to issue bonds and to secure the same by mortgage or trust-deed; authorizing the taking of depositions in certain cases; to legalize and confirm a certain mort-gage of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Com-

pany, Senate bills passed transferring the appoint-

gage of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Senate bills passed transferring the appointment of Agents for the Protection of State Lands from the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney-General, to the Governor; to provide for the payment of costs arising from actions brought in the name of the State by the Special Treasury Agent; to amend the law of 1872 authorizing cutes to establish free public libraries; to repeal Chap. 343 of the laws of 1874 relating to the protection of lands and timber granted the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railroad Company.

OTHER ASSEMBLY PROCEPUNOS.

The Assembly passed a resolution accepting with thinks the Atlanta invitation for an excursion, and many members propose to go marching through Georgia.

A resolution of inquiry regarding Gov. Taylor in the matter of expenditure of the contingent fund was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

Several Senate bills were concurred in, among them—to provide for the better care of paypers and destitute children; in relation to the organization of towns; to extend the operation of Sec. 1 of Chap. 323. of the laws of 1875; relating to free high schools to every school district which has an incorporated village therein; to amend Chap. 109, General Laws of 1874, for the safe keeping of the report of the Geological Survey; in relation to claims against the State presented to the Legislature, providing that the Attorney-General shall examine and give his opinion on all such claims; to provide for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the final report of the Geological Survey; in relation to claims against the State presented to the Legislature, providing that the Attorney-General shall examine and give his opinion on all such claims; to provide for the preparation, publication, and distribution of the final report of the Geological Survey, and to appropriate \$25,000 therefor.

Among the Assembly bills passed were—providing that salaries of State officers and employes shall be paid at the end, not the beginning of the Q

the Laws of 1872; in relation to tax deeds; to amend the Ercise law.

There was a share debate betwee members on the bill to repeal the law authorizing the Milwaukee County Supervisors to appropriate a certain sum to the County Treasurer for clerk-hire, resulting in a call of the House, pending which the Assembly adjourned with plenty of business on the Clerk's deek.

PRESENT APPEARANCES INDICATE

that the Legislature will not adjourn for ten days or more. The Republicans had a caucus last night and the Democrats have one to-night on sundry measures with political bearing.

The Apportiontment Committee has not reported yet, and had no meeting for several days.

The Sub-Committee met to-night.

Bills were passed to a second reading to authorize cities to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor, not prohibited by laws of the State; to require clerks of courts to report all cases of killing, or assault with intent to kill, and all other crimes in his county; requiring a jury, when the defense is insaulty, to so state it in their verdict, when the court shall send the defendant to the Insane Hospital; authorizing Supervisors to set aside taxes delinquent for more than three years; to provide for taking the State census; to prohibit the shooting of pigeons, or disturbing them when in their nesting places; to compel Supervisors to appoint an Inspector of Coal Mines; providing that actions on written contracts may be brought where payment is stipulated to be made; that in actions for a partition of real estate the plaintiff wright.

The State Auditor reported, by request, that

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, New ORLEANS, March 2.—The impeac tter was formally abandoned by the Demo cratic legislators this morning. The Appropriation pill and a large number of reform measures were passed by both Houses. The Legislature adjourns sine die to-night at 12 o'cuock.

NEW YORK. FOR SPECIE RESUMPTION.

ALBANT, March 2 .- The Senate has adopted the Assembly resolution requesting Representa-tives of the State in Congress to oppose the re-peal of the Specie Resumption act. A Child's Heaven.

Correspondence of Our Dumb Animals.
Children of delicate natures are always fond of birds. A beautiful child of mine, who died at 6 years of age, was an instance of this. Seeing his end approaching I said to him:

"Are you willing to die, dear, and go to Heaven?"
He put his little arms around my neck and was silent for many minutes, while my heart sank within ms. At length he lifted his face and asked:

"Are there birds and flowers in Heaven, mamma?"

"Yes, my darling, all that is beautiful here we shall find there."

"Then I am willing to go."
Is a few hours his pure spirit passed army.

BOWEN

He at Last Publishes His Reasons for Believing Beecher Guilty.

A Nameless Woman, Ten Years Ago, Confessed to Him Her Malefactions.

Which Confession Implicated the Pastor, as Set Forth Below.

The Statements of Anthony, Stanton, and the Richardses Clinched His Belief.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trib York, March 2.-Bowen's statement published this afternoon, is very long. His version of some of the familiar incidents in the scandal is interesting. The famous interview with Tilton, in which he denounced Beecher, is told as follows :

with Tilton, in which he denounced Beecher, is told as follows:

My knowledge of my pastor's guilt I kept for years sacredly confined in my own breast. I did not utter it to my wife or to my brother. The first to whom I told the fact that I was aware of Mr. Beecher's adultery was Mr. Theodora Tilton, though I never mentioned to him any names. Mrs. Tilton had been for many years in such intimate and confidential relations to me as editor of the Independent and Brootlyn Union that I had been in the habit of speaking to him freely on all other subjects.

On Christmas Day, 1870, be came to my house and, in the most passionate manner, accused Mr. Beecher of having seduced his wife. His revelations so convinced me, and his denunciations so wrought upon me, and my astonishment was such at Mr. Beecher's repeated guilt, after his supposed repentance, that, at last, under a solemn pledge of secrecy, I toid Mr. Tilton that I also knew that Mr. Beecher had been an adulterer. He said that he should demand of Mr. Beecher, as Mr. Tilton said he did not dare to meet Mr. Beecher for he was afraid he should kill him. I carried that demand of Mr. Beecher and aked him what he had to say about it. In reply, he made such statements and revelations as convinced me that I had better not be concerned in the matter any further, and I withdraw.

The next person he told was H. B. Clafin, who,

The next person he told was H. B. Claffin, who, he says, has held the secret ever since. It was Claffin, he says, who induced him to sign the

HE DID IT TO SILENCE TILTON. who had threatened to tell all that Bowen had who had the selected to the art of the bowen had told him. It was for threatening to do this that Bowen says he discharged Tilton. Following is his version of how he heard of the Tilton

Bowen says he discharged Tilton. Following is his version of how he heard of the Tilton scandal:

In December of 1870 I first had brought to my knowledge the guilt of Mr. Beecher in the case of Mrs. Tilton. How I received this information from Mr. Tilton I have already stated. I was fully convinced of Mr. Beecher's guilt at this time, especially as Mr. Tilton's testimony was confirmed by Oliver Johnson. Mr. Johnson, when in my employ, during the year 1870, told me several times that he knew Mr. Boecher to be a bad man; that he had positive evidence—evidence that he knew to be true. I had then never told Mr. Johnson that I knew Mr. Beecher to be impure. He did not, therefore, get his information from me. In this matter of Mr. Beecher's guilt with Mrs. Tilton.

I RECEIVED OTHER EVIDENCE
more conclusive. There came to me the testimony of Miss Stasan R. Anthony, to whom Mrs. Tilton made a full confession on one memor-ble might. I knew of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's corroboration of the same fact, but no evidence has had, with me, greater weight than that of Mr. Joseph H. Richards, given personally to me. I have had frequent conversations with Mr. Richards, brother of Mrs. Theodore Tilton. I have known Mr. Richards intimately for fifteen years or more, and I regard him as one of the most truthful and reliable men I ever met with. His integrity and Christian principles will not be questioned, I think, by any one who ever knew him. Mr. Richards and myself have had several conversations in regard to Mr. Beecher. On one occasion he said to me, in my office, that he fully believed in the guilt of Multery, and that nobody could change his opinion. He then said that his sister, Mrs. Theodore Tilton, He said Mrs. Tilkon seemed to be deeply sensible of her guilt, and penident therefor. She apone with great feeling and with tears. Mr. Richards said her confessions to his wife were equally strong and minute. To both of them she seemed very desirous to relieve her own conscience of the great brits of minutery and the soil of made to each separately and apart from the oth can't be got over, expiained, or destroyed. T will stand forever, like a rock, and neither by tion, fraud, nor perjury, can ever be shaken.

inst night and the Democrate have one to-night on sundry measures with political bearing.

The Apportionment Committee has not reported yet, and had no meeting for several days. The Sub-Committee met to-night.

The Yance Railmond Brill. is a law, and there is a sharp struggle for the appointment of the Commission.

IOWA.

Drie Mones, Ia., March 2.—The House yesterday afternoon passed to its engrossment the bill restoring capital punishment; slao, the bill for the punishment of three-card monte men, which now goes to the Governor.

In the House this morning, the Railmost Committee decided (8 of 6, three not voting) to recommend the bill to the House which is mainly known as Bush's hill, to elect a Commissioner and repeal the schedule of freights. Bix voted for the Thayer bill, molifying the classification from an adversal district in the punishment is also the bill were passed to a second reading to authorize cities to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquor, not prohibited by laws of the State 1 to require clerks of courts to orport all cases of killing, or assunit with intent to kill, and all other crimes in his county; requiring a jury, when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury, when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury, when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury, when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury when the defense is insanity, to so state it in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury when the defense is insanity, to so state its in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury when the defense is insanity, to so state its in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury when the defense is insanity, to so state its in their verticit, when the county; requiring a jury

fluence to get the lady in question removed to a distant part of the country. Beacher continued his intimacy, and she did not leave.

WHISKY.

PIERREPONT.

REPUBLICATION OF THE CRIEBRATED LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probuss.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—The following is a correct copy of Attorney-General Pierre-pont's letter to District-Attorney Dyer in relation to the treatment of members of the Whisky Ring who have confessed their guilt. A com-parison of its text with that heretofore published shows striking discrepancies, and proves what has before been suspected, that Mr. Storra, of Babcock's counsel, did not have a copy of the er, but had been allowed to read it, or had heard it repeated, and that the copy furnishe neard it repeated, and that the copy furnished by him to the press was made from memory. The important question, who furnished Storrs with his information about this letter, still re-mains unanswered, but, in regard to his object in printing it, there can be no doubt:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Ja DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WARRINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1876.—D. P. Dyer, United States Atterney, St. Louis, Mo.—Dran Sin: My sitention has to-day been called to many newspaper reports stating that, in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukes, large numbers of guilty men who confess their guilt are to be let off from prosecution and punishment, I cannot suppose that this is true, but my sttention being called to it, I direct a letter to each of those places that the District-Attorneys may know that suggestions have been made that quits too many guilty men are to go unpunished. I am aware that, in the excitement, many unfounded runner will gain credence, and I repose in your good judgment to prevent any possible scandal from anything that would ever look like favoritism toward those who have defranded the Government. It is the Precident's reiterated desire that no guilty man shall escape. I do not know that there is any intention on the part of any one charged with the administration of the laws to favor any person, and the appearance of any such favoritism should be rearred.

CHICAGO.

Matters were fully as dull as ever around the Custom-House yesterday. The Root escape and the postponement of the trials are still matters of conversation, but as to real news, it is not. It is conspicuous alone for its absence. Col. Matthews left last evening for Milwaukee, to witness the proceedings in the trials now being pressed in that city, and to strengthen the feeble arms and keep stiff the knees of the Government's counsel should there be any evidences of weakness or dilly-dallying displayed.

Jonathan Richmond, of Mattoon, Collector is

the Sixth District, has resigned, and John W. the Sixth District, has resigned, and John W. Hill, of Champaign, has been appointed as his successor. Judge Miller, one of Col. Mathews' deputies, left yesterday to make a transfer of the office from Mattoon to Champaign. It is due to ex-Collector Richmond to state that his resignation was entirely a matter of his own, and that he determined upon it upon grounds wholly personal, and in no way reflecting on his administration of the office. On the coultrary, he has been an eminently successful and trustworthy officer, and his withdrawal is a matter of regret, not only to his friends, but to the Supervisor. His successor, Col. Hill, is said to be well fitted to occupy the position.

MII WALKEE.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Special Directch to The Chicago Tribune.
Milwaukee, March 2.—In the case of the United States against Jonas and others, indicted for conspiracy to destroy public records, arguments on the demurrer were completed, and

the Court reserved decision.
In the case of Bergenthal and sureties, no jury could be impaneled, every man testifying to having heard Bergenthal say he had manu-

to having heard Bergenthal say he had manufactured illicit spirits.

In the case of the forfeiture of Bergenthal's property a motion for a new trial was argued.

Judgments were entered as follows: Babcock & Reynolds, \$2,944; Max Rindskopf, \$10,594; Salentine, \$14,145; Weimer, \$1,346; Schiltz & Bergenthal, \$3,122; Mitsche & Bierback, \$3,436, Angust Gran, \$1,280.

DETROIT.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
DETROIT, March. 2.—A German named Girta lost his distillery-apparatus by descent of revenue officials, and this afternoon was bound over by Commissioner Davison for trial. He said it was simply a family distillery, and he never sold its products. Its capacity was estimated as 14 gallons per day.

THE WEATHER Washington, D. C., March 3—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, and increasing cloudiness.

For the Lower Lakes, Middle and Eastern Classes with any Company of the Control of the

States, stationary or rising barometer, north and northwest winds, possibly backing to southwest in the two first, stationary or higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICASO, March 2.

Time. |Bar. Thr |Hu. | Wind. |Rain |We'ther 6:55 a. m. 30,47 29 67 N. E., fresh. Patr. 11:18 a. m. 30,54 32 69 N. fresh. Patr. 2:00 p. m. 30,52 32 69 N., fresh. Cloudy, 5:53 p. m. 30,49 33 65 N., gentle. Patr. 2:00 p. m. 94,49 29 67 W., gentle. Clear. 10:18 p. m. 30,447 29 67 W., gentle. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 33, Minimum, 26,

Temperance Drinks.

Cincinnati Commercial.

With regard to the various species of bottled

Construction of the season of

WASHINGTON.

The Finance Measure to Be Brought Forward by the Hard-Money Majority.

Modification of the Payne Bill, with Resumption Long Drawn Out.

Charles F. Gorham, of Michigan, to Be Assistant-Secretary of the Interior.

RESUMPTION.

A BILL AT LAST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The following is a full copy of the bill agreed to by the majority of the Democratic Caucus Figance Commit-tee, and which will be reported to the caucus on

tee, and which will be reported to the cancus on Saturday evening by Mr. Payne:

A Bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie-payment.

Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, during each and every year from and after July 1, 1876, and until the legal-tender notes of the United States shall be appreciated to par value with gold and shall be convertible into coin, to cause to be set aside and retained in coin an amount equal to 3 per cent of such legal-tender notes outstanding, and from the date of such convertibility as aforesaid the amount of coin set aside and retained as aforesaid shall be beld as a resumption fund in respect to said legal-tender notes, and shall at no time be less than 30 per cent of such outstanding legal-tender notes; provided, however, that the coin so set aside and retained as above provided shall be counted as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or payment of the public debt, as required by Sec. 3,064 of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That it siall be the duty of each National Banking Association, during each and every year from and after Jan. 1, 1876, and until the full and complete resumption of the payment in species of its circulating notes, to set saids and retain from the coin the

complete resumption of the payment in species of its circulating notes, to set saids and retain from the coin receivable as interest on the bonds deposited with the Tressurer of the United States as accurity for its receivable as interest on the bonds deposited with the Tressurer of the United States as security for its circulating notes issued to such association, and not surrendered, and from the date of its resumption of specie payments as aforesays the amount of coin to be held and maintained as a resumption fund shall at no time be less than 30 per cent of its outstanding circulating; provided, however, that the coin by this section directed to be set aside and retained shall be counted as a part of the lawful money reserve which said associations are by existing law required to maintain the coin by the section directed to be set aside and retained shall be counted as a part of the lawful money reserve which said associations are by existing law required to maintain shalled, "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1678, as required the Secretary of the Trasury to redeem legal-tender notes to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of National Bank notes issued to any Banking Association increasing its capital or circulation, or to any Association newly organized as provided in aid section, and also so much of said Sec, 3 as related to or provides for the redemption in coin of the United States legal-tender notes on and after Jan. 1, 1879, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with this sot, are hereby repealed.

NOTES AND NEWS-

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Charles F. Gorham, of Michigan, formerly Minister to the Hagne, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior in place of Gen. Cowen resigned,

of the Interior in place of Gen. Cowen resigned, and to-night notified Secretary Chandler by telegraph that he would accept.

LEVI P. LUCKEY
has resigned as Private Secretary to the President, as the latter desired to continue his son Ulysses in his office. Mr. Luckey has accepted a responsible position in the Department of the Interior.

THE RECORD. Mr. McMullin presented a resolution from the

Minnesota Legislature asking for the passage of an act for the relief of settlers on certain public lands in that State. Referred.

Mr. Davis presented the petition of citizens of in favor of aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad; providing that the iron used in the construction of such road be of American manufacture. Referred.

BILLS AND PETITIONS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Davis—For the completion of the Custom-House at Parkersburg, and to furnish the same. Referred. Mr. Wallace presented the petition of mer-chants and business men of Pittsburg in favor of a repeal of the Bankrupt law. Referred. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. Logan from business men of Peoria, and by Mr. Ran dol ph, which were also referred.

Mr. Howe presented several petitions from citizens of Wisconsin is favor of removing certain Winnebago Indians from that State. Referred. COMMITTEE REPORTS. Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, re-ported favorably on the resolution to print 12,000 copies of the sulogies on the late Senator Andrew Johnson, and the same number of copies of the sulo-gies on the late Vice-President Wilson.

poned.

Mr. Logan presented a memorial of the Irish Benevolent Associations of Jillinois asking the interposition of the Government to procure the release of Edward O'M, Condon, now confined in an English party.

PENSION BILL.

Mr. Withers called up the Senate bill granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Thomas, widow of the late Gen.

Lorenso Thomas, United States Army. Passed.

PINCERACK.

At the expiration of the morning hour, when the consideration of unfinished business came up, the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed.

resolution for the admission of Pineheck was resumed.

Mr. Edmunds, who was entitled to the floor, said he
was not well, and could not go on with his remarks.
He therefore asked that the Pinchback matter be laid
over, with the understanding that it come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Morton said he would not object, but he understood that several Senators were going away, and if
they were not here to-morrow he would ask a further
postponement of the matter. The request of Mr. Edmunds was granted, and the Pinchback resolution was
laid over.

munds was granted, and the Pinebhack resolution was laid over.

THE CALENDAR.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of bills on the ealsendar under the Anthony rule, that all bills objected to should be passed over. Agreed to.

The joint resolution in regard to centennial celebrations which passed the House of Representatives yesterday was agreed to.

The following bills on the calendar were passed: Senate bill to reduce the number and increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army. Senate bill for the relief of the widow of L. H. Rousseau, deceased, late Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General of the United States Army.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the bill for the admission of New Mexico should be the special order for Wednesday of next weak, providing it did not displace any appropriation bill or the resolution for the admission of Pinchback.

The Senate bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the set of May 28, 76, passed.

The Senate adjourned.

ment under the Homestead laws. After explanation by Mr. McDill, the bill passed.

The Home then went into Committee of the Whol Mr. Sayler (Ohio) in the chair, on the bill to carry inteffect the treaty with the Hawaiian falands.

Mr. Wood (New York) discussed at length the effect and sdvantage of the treaty.

At the close of Mr. Wood's speech, and without action on the bill, the Committee rose.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL HUNTING ACCIDENT.

La Salle, Ill., March 2.—William B. Day, Jr., a prominent grain merchant of of Pern accompanied by a friend of the name of C. Woodhead, also of that city, went in a small boat to Spring Creek, about 7 miles down the river, this morning, hunting ducks. In some manner not explained the boat was cap-sized, and both had to swim ashore. Mr. Day, sized, and both had to swim ashore. Mr. Day, forgetting that one barrel of his gun was still cocked, hung it, muzzle downwards, upon a twig of a tree, suspending it by the trigger. Its weight caused its ducharge, and his right leg just below the knee was terribly shattered and isocrated. Mr. Woodhead as speedily as possible recovered the boat, bailed out the water, and placing the wounded man in it rowed back to Peru, arriving there soon after noon. He had bound up the leg as well as he could to check the flow of blood, but Mr. Day died soon after being brought ashers. That occased was a much-respected citizen, and his melancholy death casts a sense of gloom over the entire community.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 2.—Last evening an engine and freight-car on the Grand Trona Railway ran through a bridge over a canal-slip. There were four men on the engine at the time of whom David Hardy, of Brantford, was tor to pieces in the machinery of the locomotive to pieces in the machinery of the locomotive which continued to work for five minutes after going through the bridge and waile in the cana

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.-A man about 4 years of age, registered at a hotel as James Anderson, attempted suicide here to-day by hanging. From his conversation it is believed

hanging. From his conversation it is believed he has been in an insane asylum at Buffalo, N. Y. He is well educated, and has a good knowledge of the prominent men of the country. Who he is is a mystery. He is in charge of the country authorities.

Success Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

La CROSE, Wis. March 2.—A prominent farmer named Ira Hughes, living about 4 miles south of Albert Lea, Minn., attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a shotgun. Hughes is still alive, but cannot possibly recover. No cause is assigned for the

A MARE'S NEST AT SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, March 2.—The Spaulding Court-Martial convened at Mare Island to-day, Medical-Director Suddars having been detailed on the Court in place of Commander Fitzhugh, otherwise engaged. Spaulding did not object to any member of Court, and named L. D. Latimer, of this city, his counsel. The charges and speci fications were read, and Court adjourned till to-morrow, when the accused will be arraigned.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbor's Compened of God Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heritofore used, in emicowed by the phosphate of hime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly effoctions. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. Soid by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston.

SILKS

At a Still Further Reduction AND

LARGE SACRIFICE ON ORIGINAL PRICES!

The following changes have just been made, and are worthy the

Assorted line of Fancy Silks, pas

Assorted line of Fancy Silks, passe styles, marked down to 50c a yard; goods formerly sold for 75c to 90c, and a few as high as \$1 a yard.

Lot of Fancy Silks, black grounds, white stripes and colored stripes, reduced to 65c yd; worth at least 90c.

One case Black and White Stripes at 75c yard; bright showy goods. A great bargain.

Large line of black ground col'd Stripe Silks, rich quality, reduced to \$1 yd; extra value, worth \$1.40.

Two cases Black and White Stripes and Checks, fresh goods, at cost.

Handsome line of light-ground Spring Silks, very rich quality, less than importation cost.

Chency Bros.' American Silks, in black grounds, white stripes, heavy

Cheney Bros.' American Silks, in black grounds, white stripes, heavy goods, rich styles, will close at \$1.35; former price, \$2 yd.

Elegant and rich Lyons Colored Gros Grains, choice light colors and shades, regular \$2.75 quality, now reduced to \$2 yd.

Fifty pes Brocade Japanese Bilks at half price.

Good quality Black Gros Grains, all Silk, \$1 and \$1.25.

Extra inducements in Black Gros Grains at \$1.50, \$1.65, and \$1.75 yd.

Bargains in rich Lyons Black Gros

Bargains in rich Lyons Black Groe Grains, of the makes of Guinet, Bel-lon, Tapissier, Bonnet and others. A fresh arrival of the celebrated "CACHEMIRE MILANO"

Black Silks, of which we are sole agents here. Every yard warranted to wear. The richest and cheapest silk imported. The \$2 quality is worthy special attention.

CARSON,

Madison and Peoria-sts. PIANOS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN ELEGANT NEW PIANOS. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

Ebagant reservod 1% optave Piano Forte.

Pine tene Heary F. Miller, Boston, Piano.

Es Handseme reservod Piano-Porte by Higgins.

Hispan 1% octave Devine Piano-Porte.

Pine-toned Hardman 1% octave Piano.

Porte ognet Heliet, Davis & Co., four round corners from the piano-Porte.

Porte of the Piano-Portes, 1% octaves.

F. O. Lighte, New York, Piano-Porte, 1% octaves.

Escond-hand Piano.

Escond-hand Piano.

Escond-hand Piano.

R. T. MARTIN, 164 State-at. FURS.

Closing Out Stock of Ladies' Fors

# FINANCE AND TRADE. Heavy Settlements of Board of Trade Operators --- Mercantile Business Light. New York Exchange Weak-Small Country Orders for Currency--The Clearings \$9,300,000. The Produce Markets Generally Firm-Provisions Active and Strong-Wheat Better. FINANCIAL The Board of Trade settlements have been heavy in the past two days, as has been shown by the clearings Beyond this the transactions of the banks have been light. The mercantile settlements have been small and reveal the duliness of the February trade. and reveal the delimest of the rearranty trans. The demand for loans does not keep pace with the facrease in deposits, asthough the latter is not great. The banks have an increasing surplus of loansiding. There is less mercantile and manufacturing. ounts are 8@10 per cent at the banks. New York exchange was sold between banks at 750 THE PRICE OF SILVER

The following report of the London silver market is eprinted by the London Times of the 16th ult., from locatta and Goldsmid's fortnightly circular:

cks were 87%@87%c on the dollar in gold

Chicago City 7 & ct. bonds... Bid.

Chicago City 7 & ct. sewerage. 104% & int.

Chicago City 7 & ct. water loan 104% & int.

Cook County 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.

Vest Park 7 & ct. bonds... 105 & int.

Corth Chicago 7 & ct. bonds

Chicago Tark)... City Railway, North Side..... old strong; opened at 114%, closed at 114%. Oar

ging rates 2 to 4%.

Specie shipments to-day, \$550,000,
Governments were active and higher,
Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet.

At the Stock Exchange there was a marked decrease
the volume of business and an entire absence.

the Stock Exchange there was a marked decrease volume of business, and an entire absence of methans which characterized the market yes, Lake Shore and Western Union were g and higher. The widest fluctuation in "Union Pacific, which fell off 51 to 65, and afterwards recovered to 66% (657, Shore rose to 61%, Illinois Central to 102%, Northart to 42%, and Erie to 1734. Western Union tiatoms receipts, \$321,000. he Assistant Treasurer dis learings, \$35,000,000,

Treasurer di 5,000,000, 1g; 486@490. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1.123-2. New So.

1.138 | 10-40s, reg.

1.139 | 10-40s, coupons.

1.21/4 | Currencies

2.25/2 |

2.42 | Virginia, new ...

42/4 | Missouri & ...

2.700E8. 

REAL ESTATE.

The premises No. 1,004 and 1,006 South Halted st, dated Feb. 29
Jane st, 213 ft atof Ashland av, n f, 24x124 ft,
dated March 2.

Wood st, 48 ft n of McReynolds st, wf, 24x124 ft,
dated March 1.

Mybourn sv, n w of Shefineld av, s w f, 75x100
ft, dated Feb. 11.

Phirty-fifth st, between Indians and Prairie
avs, n f, 40x125 ft, dated March 1.

West Kinsto st, 18x f e of Hoyne st, s f, 23x100
ft, dated Feb. 24.

West Chie st, 24 ft w of Wood st, n f, 48x100
ft, dated March 2.

S,500
Same as above, dated March 2.

S,500
Same as above, dated March 2.

S,500
Same as above, dated March 2.

S,500 CITY PROPERTY. ft, dated March 2.

Same as above, dated March 2.

Same as above, dated March 2.

Sames si, 283 ft se if West Division st, w f.

25:125 ft, dated Fab. 29.

West Washington st, 504 ft w of Green st, n f.

26:100x100 ft, dated March 1 (Powers &

Avery to Angust F. Ropsell).

SORTH OF CITY LIEUTS, WIFSIN A HADIUS OF 7 MILES

OF COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, 297 ft s of Diversy st; e f, 330x660

ft, dated Feb. 25.

OF COURT-HOUSE.

DIVERS OF CITY LIEUTS, WIFSIN A BADIUS OF 7 MILES

OF COURT-HOUSE.

Drezel av, 204 feet a of Fifty-fifth at, e f. 48x 130 ft, dated Fab. 21 COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the centy-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday

The state of the s	BECE	IPTS.	BHIPE	SHIPMENTS.		
	1876.	1875.	1816.	1875.		
Flour, bils,	6,672	5,608	8,149	3,875		
Wheat, bulleten	81,420	18,146	85,392	17,120		
Dorn, bu	107,270	18,122	86,313	9,242		
Dats, bu	13,230	6,730	18,485	1,250		
Bye, ba	2,086	707		359		
Barley, bu	6,500	5,225,	6,045	5,600		
Brass seed, De.	\$94,960	Sa 440	69.359	145,529		
Plax seed, Ibs	102,200		88,490	22,000		
froom corn.the	1 500		22 180	21,490		
Dured meats, the	300, 200	\$2,0001	2,329,470	1,158,928		
Beef, tris	70;		235	15		
ork, bris		100	704	1,199		
ard. Its	414.160	9.610	25,500	308,426		
allow. Da.	44 408	A.179	65,950	*****		
Butter, the	49,502	35.490	33,515	69,701		
ressed hoge		599	2561	950		
ive hous. No.	9,846	8,230	3.922	1,601		
atule No	4,176	2,820	2,776	869		
breep, No	3,240	435	1,293			
Udes, Re	186,382	85,925	149,970	7,300		
lighwines, bris	2051	681	412	194		
voal, the	1 20,854		20,127	8,870		
otatoes, bu		1,357	*****	380		
oal tons	3,202		802			
nmber, Mo.fl.	120	- 50		******		
mmber, No.ft.	295,000		1,630,713	\$11,000		
hingies No.	200,000	200,0000	428 Date	780 000		

the number of hogs fit the country is much less than a year ago, which augure poorly for a big summer pack-ing, and our present stocks are very light if they have upply the bulk of the demand for Daily Market Review, is compiled from a table of per centages of numbers issued by the Department of Ag-riculture for January. It shows that for the past three years there has been a steady decrease in the number at the rate of nearly 2,000,000 head per year:

Total .. 15,817,092 17,245,700 19,927,600 21,193,300

Total. 15,317,032 17,245,700 19,927,600 21,193,300 Mass Pork.—Was softly, and steadier at an advance of Tike per brl, the damand being chiefly on speculative account, and that mostly to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 1,345 bris cash at \$21.35(21,99; 1,250 bris seller the month at \$21,72½(22.75; 14,250 bris seller the month at \$21,72½(22.75; 14,250 bris seller the month at \$21,72½(22.75; 14,250 bris seller Mayris \$22,12½(22.39; and 3,250 bris seller June at \$22,35(2.49); 1,250 bris seller June at \$22,35(2.49); 1,250 bris seller Mayris \$22,155 bris seller May; at \$22,202,202½, seller April; \$22.25 seller May; and \$22.24%(22.45) seller June.

Prime mees pork was quiet at \$19,25(219,50. Extra prime quoted at \$16,00(316.25. Sale was reported of 140 bris extra prime at \$16.00.

Lard—Was active, and strong, being quits brooyant at one time, under a rather excited demand, though quoted lower in Liverpool with an inactive New York. The market advanced Tixe per 100 fbs, and then fell back \$6(3)(20. Sales were reported of 3,000 tes cash at \$12,95(313.10; 1,250 tes seller March at \$12,23½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March at \$13,25½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March at \$12,23½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March at \$13,25½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March; \$13,22½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March; \$13,22½(313.0); 2,250 tes seller March; \$13,250; cash or seller March; \$13,20(313.2); seller Marc

FLOUR-Was quiet and steady. There was little FLOUR-Was quiet and steady. There was little demand, and that only for small lots, but the firmer feeling in wheat made flour holders unwilling to recede in their demands, and former prices were well sustained. / Sales were reported of 400 bris winters at \$5.50@5.50; 1.450 bris spring extras, partly at \$4.90@3.75; 200 bris spring superfines at \$3.00@3.52½; 200 bris sye flour at \$4.10; and 45 bris buckwheat do at \$3.25. Total, 2,295 bris. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Ohoice winter extras, \$6.50@7.50; common to good do, \$4.75 @65.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50. \$5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.40; good do, \$4.50@ (45.0); spring entra, 5.00(4.10; good do, \$4.50(4.75; choice do, \$3.00(4.25; patents do, \$5.50(4.25; Minnesota, \$4.75(36.25; spring superfines, \$3.00(3.50; rys flour, \$4.10(4.25; buckwheat do, \$3.00(3.50; Bana-Was quiet and steady, with a moderately firm feeling on the part of holders. Sales were 20 tons at \$10.50, delivered; and 10 tons, from winter wheat, at

Sales were 10 tons at \$13.00, free on d cars.

RECHINGS—Sale was 10 tons at \$11,00, on track,
RECHINGS—Sale was nominal at \$12,50016.00, on

choice medium, 7@7%c; good medium brush, 6@ 6%c; fair inside and covers, 5@5%c; inferior, 4@ 4%c; crooked, 3@6c. BUTTER—Choice table butter is scarce and com-

BUTTER—Choice table butter is scarce and commands advanced prices. The supply of low and medium grades is light also, and the general market has a very firm tone. Shippere, as for some time past, are taking the bulk of the daily arrivals. We revise our quotations as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@35c; medium to good grades, 30@35c; infector to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@35c.

BAGGING—Business was again quoted quist, and prices were steady and uniform, as follows: Stark A, 26%c; Lewiston, 28c; Montaup, 28c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 23%c; Otter Creek, 28c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14%@15%c; do, 5 bu, 15%@16; e. gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@24c.
OHEESE—No important changes were developed. The demand continues good for this season of the year, and with no more stock on hand than will be required to carry them through till the new cheese comes forward, holders entertain firm views. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy factory, 13%c; lower grades, 9@11%c.
COAL—This market remains inactive, with prices weak and unsettled. Quotations remain as before: Lackswama, range and nut, \$10.00; de egg, \$3.50; cannel, \$7.0068.00; Erie, \$7.00; Blossburg, \$7.00a.
COOPERAGE—Pork-barrels sold at 90c, and lardieress at \$1.06.
DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair demand for ship-

COOPERAGE—FOR COLUMN AND ASSET OF THE CONTROL OF TH outside for heavy. Sales 118 head and 4 cars at \$9.40 (39.78.)

FISH—Trade, though fair, is not what is should be at this stage of the season, and the advance in prices which a fortnight ago seemed imminent is not now looked for. Indeed the chances are rather in favor of a decline in whitefash and cod. We quote: No. I whitefash, 34-bri, \$8.569.5.49; No. 2 do, \$5.1565.59; No. 1 trout, \$4.80; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, 34-bri, \$2.509.5.49; No. 2 mackerel, 34-bri, \$2.009.8.25; Samily mackerel, 34-bri, \$2.00; No. 1 shore kits, large, \$2.00; No. 1 bay kits, \$1.59.1.29; bank codize, \$3.509.5.76; iarge family kits, \$1.1561.29; bank codize, \$3.509.5.76; (berge's codish, \$5.509.6.25; new Labrador herring, split, bris, \$8.609.8.25; do 34-bri, \$4.289.4.50; Labrador herring, split, bris, \$8.609.8.25; do 34-bri, \$4.289.4.50; Labrador herring, sputh, bris, \$8.009.8.25; herring, \$8.009.8.25; herring, \$8.009.8.25.

34.38.4.50; Labrador harring, round, bris, \$6.00.50.25; Os & beb, \$3.00.33.55; scaled harring, per box, \$0c; No. 1 herring, \$3c; Columbia River salmon, \$6-bri, \$8.00.68.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was fair at nominally steady prices. Fancy fruits are to a considerable extent neglected, but the more staple articles are moving freely. Quotations are as follows: Foncien—Dates, \$6.60.5c; figs, layers, 14.316c; figs, druma, new, 11.612c; Turkish prumes, new, \$6.60.5c; French prunss, helps and bores, 88.60.4c; fassina, layers, new, \$1.70.62.20; loose Muscatel, new, \$2.10.62.20; Valencis, 118.6118; C Zante currants, 75.68c; citron, 24.62.3c. Donnstro—Aiden apples, 19.820c; Micnigan apples, 10.410.5c; peaches, halves, 12.613.5c; do, mired, 10.46211c; do, pared, 18.619c; blackberries, 24.62.5c. Nors—Filberts, 11.4613c; ciamonds, Terragona, 19.46.20.5c; Naples walnuts, Lew, 16.617c; French walnuts, new, 18.6134c; Grenoble walnuts, 16.71c; French walnuts, new, 18.6134c; Grenoble walnuts, 18.615c; French walnuts, new, 18.6134c; Grenoble walnuts, 18.615c; French walnuts, new, 18.6134c; Grenoble walnuts, 18.626c; Grenoble walnut

the close was runyam.

Conover & H. to Allerton. 60 197 \$0.98

To Allerton 49 172 7.89

To Allerton 49 172 7.89

To Larkin 46 170 1.99

To Squires & Co. 45 299 8.25

To White & Co. 69 182 7.95

To White & Co. 45 290 7.95

To White & Co. 59 182 7.95 SOCIOSE, New Organis moisses, Choice, Sociose; de, printe, Sociose; do, common to good, 486,50e; Porto Rico, moisses, 486,50e; common moisses, 386,50e; blackstrap, 386,50e; casela, 50e; casela, 50e

Sie; pepper, 18@18%; autmers, \$1.23@1.25c; Calcutta ginger, 14%@15%@.
Soars—True Blue, 6%c; German Mottled, 6%@7c; White Lilly, 6%@6%c; White Bose, 6%@6%c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4%@5c.
Staden—Excelsion, laundry, 6%@7c; Ao, gloss, 8%@9c; do, corn, 9@9%c; Kingsford, pure, 7%c; do, silver gloss, 9%@9%c; do, corn, 10@16%c.
HAY—Continues dull. The receipts were liberal, but there was little of no finquiry, the city trade being fully stocked and the outside orders being few and far between. Quotations: Timothy, \$12.00; No. 2 do, \$10.00; mixed do, \$6.00; prime upland pririe, \$3.00@9, 90; No. 1 praine, \$0.00@6,50; slough, \$5.00.
HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were made of 100 bris at \$1.00 per gallon. New York was reported at \$1.10. Dealers here think the market would

was reported at \$1.10. Dealers here think the market would got out of the rat either way. It has now stood at \$1.06 ever since the sun crossed the line—nearly six weeks ago.

HIDES—Were in fair request and steady. Grubby hides are beginning to arrive, and sell at irregular prices. Quotations: Green city butchers', 56 5%c; green cured, 18th and heavy, 64 5%c; green coured, 18th and heavy, 64 5%c; green courty, 55/68/5c; green salted kip, 16; green constity, 55/68/5c; green calt, 124/28/5c; little and calf, 145/68/5c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon akins, 45/65/6c. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30/63/5c.

LUMBER—Was moderately active and steady: First and second clear. \$40,000.

The receipts since Saturday, though considerably less than for the corresponding days of last week or the week belore, continue in excess of any former year at a like period, and until there is a further decline in a may period, and dutal users is intraser decime in our receipts sellers can sourcely hope for any genera and permanent recovery of prices. In yesterday's arrivals there were very few choice beaves, and sale arrival there were very less choice serves, and sales at prices above \$5.00 were restricted, the highest figure being \$2,35%; Stockers were in good demand at \$2,35%; 0 for droves averaging from 800 to 1,050 lbs. Cows sold at \$2,75%,3.75, and common to prime shipping steers at \$4,000,65,00. The market closed firm with but little stock left over.

To Dauts. 15
R. John & Brown to Allerton. 15
Wood Bros. to Hammond & Co. 16
Stadley, Johnston & Co. to Marks. 13
I. Green & Co. to Vonvoorhes (stock-

Rosenbaum & Locke to Plant To Butler A control of the cont Te Boyd, L. & Co.
To Mateaif & G.
To Boyd, L. & Co.
To Synires & Co.
To Synires & Co.
To White & Co.
To D. Sherman.
To D. Sherman.

H. Green & Co.
To Armour & Co.
To Armour & Co.
To Armour & Co.

for inferior to prime low, with a low selections retailed at 126/1247 (vals, 4,390, making 7,520 for three days, against 13,202 for the same time last week; market steady, with a firmer tone and quicker sale for good stock; poor to good sheep, 52/67½c; sales of 2 cars extra Indiana, av 112 hs, at 80; car-load extra Ohio, av 118 hs, at 83/c. Swifter Receipts, 4,700, making 11,200 for three days, against 10,220 for the same time last week. None offered alive since last Saturday.

days, against 10,230 for the same time last week. None offered alive since last Saturday,

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Pa., March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 830 head, or 30 cars of through and 20 cars of yard stock, making in all 2,278 for three days past; best, 55,566,569, redditm to good, 54,563,23; common to fair, 34,00,34,25; stockers, \$3,00,3,36; bulls and stags, \$2,756,400.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 1,230 head, and for the hat 3 days, 5,170; Yorkers, \$7,50,3,10; Philadelphia, \$8,75 (20,25). BUFFALO, March 2.—Cartis—Receipts, 374 head; total for the week, 7,48 head. No market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

SHEEF AND LAMIS—Receipts, 802; total for the week, 11,400; sales, 702; unchanged prices, Hous—Receipts, 2,000; total for the week, 18,400, market slow; light stock, 135 to 150 [bz, 57.80g7.80; Yorkers, fair to good,\$7.80@8.20; no heavy hogs in the

marks.

St. Louis, March 2.—Hous-Active and higher; Yorkers, \$7.4007.75; packing, \$7.603.00; extra, \$8.10.

Cattle-Steady and unchanged; good demand from interior shippers; good to choice native shipping steers, \$4.7568.25; medium to fair, \$4.004.35; pony steers, \$3.7568.25; fair to choice native cow, \$2.254.00; native stockers, \$2.5063.75; feeders, 4.006.425.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Dispuss to The Chicago Tribune.
Livenroot, March 2-11 a. m.-Flour-No. 1,
24s; No. 2, 22s.
GRAIN-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; pring, No. 1, 9s 104; No. 2, 9s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn—New first 15 dd; cld, 20s.
Frowthous—Park—Sis. Lard—59s 6d@30s.
Liverpool, March 2—2 p. m.—Lard—59s@59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—Latest,—COTTON—Quiet and inchanged; 61-32@634; sales of 10,000 bales, in-cluding 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,300 PROVISIONS-Lard, 550@59s 3d. Bacon-Long clear 51s 6d; short clear middles, 50s 3d.

TALLOW-430 64.

LONDON, March 2.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £215,000 during the past week. The proportion of the hank's reserve to its liability is 41% per cent. Consors—Money. 24 1-16; secount, 24 7-16. AMERICAN SECURITIES-85s, 105; '67s, 107%; 10-40s

AMERICAN SECURITIES—TOS, 105; '67s, 107%; '10-40s, 106%; 'New Sork Central, 106; Eric, 16; preferred, 31%.

SPIRATS TURPENTINE—348 Bd@25s.

PRINCIPUS—Bedined, 10@10%d; spirits, 3%@3d.

PARIS, March 2.—REFILES—65f 63%c.

THE BANK OF FRANCE—Specie in the Bank of France to the lost week.

Se, 102%.

RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—COFFRE—Yesterday, bein RIO JANEIRO, March 2.—COFFRE—Yesterday, being Shrove Tuesday, was observed as a holiday, and the markets were closed. Coffee to-day is animated, and prices very firm, at 5,800;85,960 reis per 10 kilogrammes, good firsts. Exchange on London, 25%. Freights per sail to English Channel, 32s. Average daily receips of coffee for the week, 6,000 bags; sales of the week: For Europe, via the Channel, 19,000 bags; for the United States, 55,000; for the Mediterranean ports, 10,000. Shipments of the week: For Europe, via the Channel, 31,000 oags; for the United States, 27,000; for Mediterranean ports, 10,000. Total stock now in port, 86,000 bags.

Santos, March 1.—The coffee market is animated, and prices firm, at 5,000;85,760 reis per 10 kilogrammes

and prices firm, at 5,000@5,750 reis per 10 kilogrammes for superior. Average daily receipts for the week, 2,100 bags. The week's sales comprised as follows: For Europe, 31,000 bags: for Mediterranean potts, 29,000. Total shipments for all ports during the week, 28,000 bags. Stock on hand, computed, 77,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton—Demand active; better qualities firmer; other descriptions steadler; sales 11,630 bales; quotations unchanged. Receipts, net, 6,408 bales; gross, 6,641; exports to the Contiment, 11,467; to Great Ernain. 2,570; stock, 346,997.
CHARLESTON, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12c; net receipts, 419 bales; exports to Great Eritain.
2,071; to the Continent, 6,370; coastwise, 260; sales,

12%c; net receipts, 626 bales; gross, 627; exports to Great Britain, 1,631; to the Continent, 872; coastwise, low middlings, 10%; good ordinary, 9%c; net re-ceipts, 606 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,629; to the Continent, 3,491; coastwise, 789; sales, 750. Mostle, March 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 12c; net receipts, 760 bales; gross, 794; exports to Great Eritain, 3,177; coastwise, 10; sales, 2,000.

brics, cretonnes, and percales were in stondy demand.
Cotton dress goods continued active, and worsted fabrics were in fair request. The Daily Sulletin, says very large sales of Hamburg embroideries will be made at suction part wash.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET. CLEVELAND, March 2.—Potroleum firmer and un-hanged; standard white, 110 test, 11%c; prime white PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.
PITTSBURG, March 2.—Petroleum quiet

crude, \$2.17 x @2.20 st Parker's; refined, 14c, Philadelphia delivery. WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Murch 2.—GRAIN—Wheat opened very dull and weak, though there is no great pressure to sell high grades; common and medium kinds weak and very quiet; winter unchanged; market closes irregular; in moderate demand; better grades of spring are steadier and in fair request; sales 25,000 bu at \$1.04@1.05 for rejected spring, \$1.07@1.08 for ungraded spring, \$1.25 bid for No. 2 Milwaukee in store, \$1.36 for No. 1 Milwaukee afloat, and \$1.30 for white Michagan. Barley rather steadier; sales of 5,500 bu two-rowed Barley rather steadler; sales of 5,500 bn two-rowed State-last night at 75c in store, and 29,000 bu upper Lake Canada at \$1.10. Outs easier; in moderate de-mand; supply liberal; sales of 30,000 bu at 44%@44% for No. 3, at 46@47% for mixed on track, and 47% portant change; detained chiefly for export; sales of 55,000 bu at 63%@61%c for no grade, 63@63%c for ungraded, 62%@63c.for mixed Western, 60%@ 61c for Delaware yellow on dock, and 58@61c for north-

ern yellow on pier; 8,000 bu new mixed Western, seller half March, at 63c; 5,000 bu mixed do, sel ler all March, at 63%c.
PROVISIONS—Cut meats quiet, but without special riovisions—Cut means quiet, out without special change in prices; 500 pickled shoulders at 10c; 330 smoked do at 107/@11c; belies are steadier; sales of 5,000 hs, 11 hs average, at 13½c. Lard—At first call market was firm but less active; sales of 500 tes April at \$18.70; March at \$13.59½@13.67½; April at \$18.70; March at \$13.59½@13.67½; April at \$18.90½@13.70; May at \$18.86913.87½; June at \$13.95@14.00; and July at \$18.405@14.15, the inside price bid and the outside sales.

outside safed.

Tallow—Quiet and tame at 9%c for city; sales of 60,000 Rs.

Writsky—Market for highwines steady, with sales of 160 bris at \$1.19.

Faxiours—Market unchanged but dull in all departments; to Liverpool, per steamer, 13,000 bn grain at 7%c.

partments; to Liverpool, per steamer, 13,000 bu grain at 73cc.

17c the Associated Press.]

New York, March 2—Corron—Market dull; 12% (312 13-16c; futures closed firm; March, 12 17-32c; April, 12 25-32c]12 13-16c; May, 13 3-32c; June, 13% (313 13-35c; July, 1375c; August, 13 13-16c.

PLOUR—Market dull and easier; receipts, 11,000 bris; No. 2, \$1.50(83.80); super State and Western, \$4.00(\$4.50); common to good entry, \$4.85(\$5.25); good to choice, \$5.30(\$4.5); white wheat, extra, \$5.80(\$7.78); extra Ohio, \$4.90(\$7.25); St Louis, \$5.25(\$9.90); Minnesota patent process, \$5.00(\$9.00). Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.10(\$4.5); St. Louis, \$5.25(\$9.90); Minnesota patent process, \$5.00(\$9.00). Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.10(\$4.5); St. Louis, \$5.25(\$9.90); Minnesota patent process, \$5.00(\$9.00). Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.10(\$4.5); St. Louis, \$5.25(\$9.90); Minnesota patent process, \$5.00(\$9.00). Rye flour quiet but steady; \$4.10(\$4.10); No. 2 do in store, \$1.90; No. 2 Milwanukee, \$1.20;; No. 2 do in store, \$1.10; No. 2 do nominally, \$1.10(\$4.112); white Michigan, \$1.50; winter red Western nograde, \$1.00. Rye heavy and lower; Western, \$0(\$85c; State, \$90(\$85c; Canada in bond, \$5c. Barley little more active; two-rowed State, \$0(\$75c; No. 2 do nominally unchanged, \$1.00. Rye heavy and lower; Western, \$0(\$85c; State, \$90(\$85c; Canada in bond, \$5c. Sarley little more active; two-rowed State, \$0(\$75c; No. 2 do, \$1.50; No. 2 do nominally unchanged, \$00. Rye flour, \$1.70; Mait quiet; nominally unchanged, \$00 and \$1.70; Mait quiet; nominally unchanged, \$1.00; Mait quiet; in buyers' favor; receipts, \$2.000 bu; no grade a shade firmer; others unchanged; mixed no grade, \$0.30; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70; \$1.70

ans mixed, 63%; Care-array mixed and State, 44%@ receipts, 25,006 bu; Western mixed and State, 44%@ 47%e; white do, 48650c.

Hay-Unchanged.

Hors-Firm and unchanged unchanged.

GROCKERS-Rive coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet, but steady; fair to good refining, 7%@7%e; prime, 7%@7%e; fair to good refining, 7%@7%e; prime, 7%@7%e; centrifugal, 8%@8%c; melado, 5%c; refined, 9%@10%c. Noissess quiet and unchanged.

Bice steady, with fair domand.

Patholeum-Dull and heavy; crude, 8%c; refined, 14@14%e; casea, 18%@20%c; naphtha, 9%c.

Tallow-Quiet; 9%c.

Strains Tubersting-Firmer; 7%c.

Boss-Unsettled; Western, 17@19%c; State and Pannsylvania, 19%@20c.

Pennsylvania, 18%620c.
Phovisione-Pork firmer; new mess, \$21.75623.00
cash; \$22.85 March; \$33.00623,05 April; prime mess
pork, \$22.00; clear pork, \$44.00. Dreased hogs steady;
Western, 10610%c. Beef quiet; new plain mess, 12c;
new extra do, 13%c. Cut meats—Western quiet; middles quiet but firm; Western long clear, 12%612%c;
city do, 13%c. Lard firmer; prime steam, \$13.504
13.60% cash; \$13.56412.60 March; \$13.67%@13.79%
April; \$13.457% May; \$14.10 July.
BUTERN—Firm; Western, 15@26c; State, 20@33c.
Cuessa-Unchanged,
Whish;—Quiet.

CHERES-Unchanged,
WHISKY-Quiet.

87. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS.
March 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; sales of 378 bales.
FLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAINS—Wheat irregular, but in the main higher;
No. 2 red winter, 51.47 cash; No. 3 red winter, 51.35;
No. 4, 51.011/661.02. Corn a fraction lower; No. 2, 281/6381/6 cash; 336 March, Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 331/6 cash; 336 March, Barley dull and unchanged. Rye dull; 650.
PROVINSONS—POR higher; sales early at \$22.50; closed at \$22.75, with \$33.00 asked. Lard steady and drm; \$12.61/6/612.75 here; \$12.50 up country. Bulk meats buoyant; good demand for future delivery; shoulders, 81/6/3/60; clear rib, 11/6/12/6; clear, 125/6/12/6, cash here; shoulders up country, 81/6 cash; 81/6/4/21 and May; short rib, 12.6 for 20th of March delivery and for April. Baoon firm; advancing ten-

83/c April and May; short rib, 12c for 20th of March delivery and for April. Bacon frm; advancing tendency; shoulders, 93/@93/c; clear rib, 123/@13c; clear, 13/.@13½c.
WHENEY-Dull; \$1.08.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2.600 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; cata, 32,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; rys, 1,000 bu.

1,000 bu. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 134'(814c; crude, 11c.

FLOUR—Iowa, Wiacousin, and Minnerota extra family, 23.50@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, 80.00 @5.30; high grades, \$7.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat market dull; Pennsylvania red, 31.33&1.40; Western do, 31.05@1.15; amber, \$1.42; white, \$13.26.1.55, \$7e, 84.26.6c. Corn less active; yellow, 54.26.35; steam, 55c; sail, 59c; white, 60c. Oats mactive and weak; white, 44@43c; mixed, 41 @42c.

yellow, StabSc; steam, 55c; saft, 55c; white, 66c. Oats mactive and weak; white, 4464Sc; mixed, 41 642c.

WHERE-Iron-bound, \$1.10.

BUTTEE-Choice firm; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 35c37c; firsts, 25c33c; Western extra, 28c33c; firsts, 25c33c; Western extra, 28c33c; firsts, 25c35c; Western rolla, 20c33c.

CHEESE-Firm; New York, 12x614c.

EGOS-Lower; Pennsylvanis, New Jersey, and Delawars fresh, 19c30c; Western do, 18c19c.

MILWAUKEE.

MIL

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

TOLEDO, March 2.—Flous—Steady; moderate de mand.

Gain.—Wheat steady and firm; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.27%; No. 2 amber, March, \$1.23%; April, \$1.27%; May, \$1.30; No. 2 red, March, \$1.25; May, \$1.30; rejected red, 87%c. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, 46c; March, 46%c; April, 48c; May, 50c; low mixed, 46c; no grade, 43c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35%c.

35%c. CLOVER SEED-\$3.15. RECEIPTS-Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; cats, 6,000 bu. SSIPMENTS-Flour, 200 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; cats, 2,000 bu. CINCINNATI. O., March 2—Corros—Steady; 12c. CINCINNATI. Cricinnati, O., March 2—Corros—Steady; 12c. Flour—Bull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat steady; moderate demand. Corn steady; fair demand; 44c. Oats dull; 35(41c. Earley dull and nominal. Rye dull; a shade fewer; 75(2) PROVINIONS—Pork quiet and firm; nominally \$22.75; stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Lard fair and firm; steam. 12% side cash; 13% of for April at country points; settle, 15% side. Bulk means strong and higher; 8% \$80 c; clear means, 11% side cash; 12c buyer ten days; clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% o. Bacon steady; fair demand; 9% or 130 clear, 12% or 150 cle

BOTTOM.

BOTTOM.

BOSTOM.

BOS

BUFFALO, March 2.—Grans—Whest—Light milling demand and firm; naise 2,000 bu No. 2 Milwauhes at \$1.30. Corn dull; sales of 5 cars are on trock at 50c, live nesheded, Osta—Statil trade only. Barjar guist.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ! ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

Ticket Offices, on Clariest. (Sherman House), and it can it, corner Madison et,, and at the deposit

s-Depot corner of Wells and Kinsteens. L. Depot corner of Canal and Kinsteets.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Allantio Express
Night Express
Stand RAPIDS AND MUSECOON
Worning Express
Night Express
Sight Express Sunday Ex. † Saturday and Sunday Ez. | Daily

and Chicago, Kansas Olfy and Denver Short Uses.

Onion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridgs. Res.

Officer: at Depot, and 123 Manifold-st. Leave. | Arrive Kansas Olty and Denver Past Er. 12:00 0000 9:00 km.
St. Louis and Springfield Es... 9:20 0000 9:00 km.
St. Louis, Springfield & Toran, 9:20 p. m.
Peoria Day Express. 9:20 p. m.
Obiesgue Paducah Rallroad Er. 19:20 000n 10:00 m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation. 4:20 p. m. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD. Wisconsin & Minnesota Through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Express.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night
Passenger, ... "1304 m.

110:00 p. m. 7:3 p. m. Depot, foot of Lake at. and foot of Twenty-seconds. the 

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD 

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND HONOMO LINE. Depot, corner Clinion and Carroll-ste, West Mide,

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

Sanday excepted \$ Daily. † Recept Monday. 1 Been Saurdays and Sandays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

From leave from rear of Exposition Entiting and and Found, seconds. Deput owner Multiposed Mickings. Deput owner Multiposed Saurdays.

Morning Express 8 28 a m 1 505 a Accommodation 7:05 a 1005 a 1005

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND A PACIFIC RALEGAR.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman etc.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Lears. Arrive.

Omaha, Leavenwith & Atchison Ex "10 m) a. m. "4,00 p. m. "4,00 p. m. "5,00 p. m. "4,00 p. "4,00 OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERSOOD RNGLAND, 4 506 tons. Thursday, March II, at II tons ITALY, 4, 450 tons. Saturday, March II, at II tons ITALY, 4, 451 tons. Saturday, March II, at II to EVY II, at II tons. Saturday, March II, at II to EVY II, at II tons. Saturday, April to at II at EVY II, at II tons. Saturday, April to at II at II to EVY II, at II tons. Saturday, April to at II at II tons. Saturday, April to at II at II tons. Saturday, March II at II at II tons. Saturday, II tons. March II tons. Saturday, II t

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transationte Company's Mail Seame-between New York and Rayra, calling at Physiosia for the transiting of passengers. The spiendid vessils on the Tavorite route for the Continent theirs more souther ham any other), with sail from Pier No. 50, North Rayra, ut follows:

as follows: TFE, Hollard.

Satarday, March 1
PRICERS, Darace Sanaday, March 1
PRICERS, Darace Sanaday, March 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (secleding state).

First cabin, \$10 and \$10, according to accommodationfrest cabin, \$71 third, \$60. Rotter tickets at request
record chinn, \$72 third, \$60. Rotter tickets at request
red Blarrace \$28, with auperior occommodations, and
indicate an accommodation of the second control of the second contr

STAR BALL LINE.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,

EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage, apply at Company's Office 22 st, Clarket, Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Work 45

Leave. | Armed

Offices, 85 Clark-st., corner of hashington, Palms and at Depos, 192 Michigan-str., corner Madismas issue from Expection Building.

KANKAKEE LINE Total ..... 

RAILROAD NEWS.

negal Report of the Ch Alton & St. Louis, ments Made During the

The Leased Roads--- Freight a Passenger Traffic. Election of the New Officers of the C

Burlington & Quincy.

The Dallimere & Ohio on Terminal Grain -The Millington & Western.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON. Following is a synopsis of the annual s ard of Directors of the Chicago, St. Louis Railroad which has just been po

Si. Louis Railroad which has just been pub
Tothe Stockholers of the Chicago & Alton.
Townsay: The Board of Directors submit the
ing report for the year ending Dec. 31, A. D., it
LENGTH OF BOAD OPERATED.
Chicago to Joiet (leased), 37 miles; Johle
Bi, Louis (owned), 42; 18; Louis, Jackson/He
Louis (owned), 43; 18; Louis, Jackson/He
Louis (owned), 79; Roodhouse to Louisiana (
30; Louis ana & Missouri River Railroad (lease
Total, 69 miles. Total length of first and case
Total, 69 miles. Total length of first and case
Total length, including sidings, 303 2-16
Total length, including sidings, 303 2-16
Total length, including sidings, 305 2-16
Total length, i

Consolidated 5 per cent sterning bonds, due July 1, 1903, £800, 200, 487.

M. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad bonds, assumed in pur-chase of road from Roodhouse to Louisiano, first mortgage, 7 per cent, maturing April 1, 1804.

Becond mortgage, maturing July 1, 1804.

. \$5,126,228 

oes receipts from traffic.....

and ahares of slock were sold to provide funsuch purposes, that account, was not reimburs
the entry of corresponding amounts. Had such
tries been made, a much larger balance would a
at the gredit of that account,
"The general assects of the Company at the cli
the year, in addition to its railway and equip
consisting of supplies, fuel, etc., on hand for
use, securities of the Massistipti River Bridge
pany, bulk and accounts recolvable, slocks, cas
cash assets considered good, in excess of bills as
counts payable, amount to \$1,125,331.03, which is
countiered the accumulated surplus, in which is
counted to the constitution of the first payable, slocks, cas
cash assets considered good, in excess of bills as
counts payable, amount to \$1,125,331.03, which is
considered the accumulated surplus, in which
eluded the balance to the credit of moone accounThe hostility of the Grahgers has been manifor several years by an attempt to tax railway
rises, capital stock, indebtedness, and proper
year opinion unjusty, and State and county tax
ressed symmit your Company for the years is
1874, excepting the taxes on personal property,
not being past. The act of the Legislature,
which these taxes were levied, was decumed uncon
tional, and the assessment upon which the taxe
levied to be in violation of the law. Suits
brought in the Circuit Court of the United State
has Company was enjoined from paying these
After a full hearing, the injunction was made
petual, and the State authorities appealed from taking to the Supreme Court at Washington.
cases will be heard about the first of March
when it will be finally decided what sum, if an
Company will be obliged to pay on account of
for these years.

The number of passengers transported during the was 862,284, or 4 64-100 per cent less than dise preceding year. The proportion between the and local passengers was 40-100 per cent of former to 80 H-100 per cent of the latter. The as 64-100 miles. Average distance traveled in 18 45-100 miles. The average distance traveled in 18 45-100 miles. The average distance traveled in 18 45-100 miles. The average rate paid per mile paid to 18 45-100 miles. The average rate paid per mile paid by though passengers in 1874 was 3 267-1000 cents. The average per mile in 1815, 3 319-1000 cents. The average per mile in 1815, 3 319-1000 cents. The average per mile in 1815, 3 319-1000 cents. The average per mile paid by though passengers in 1874 was 2 180-1004. Average per mile paid by though passengers in 1874 was 180-1000 cents. Average fare paid prisenger in 1874 was 1815. Section 1875. Beautings from local passengers in 1874. Section 1875. Beautings from local passengers was 14,002,664. Earnings from local passengers in 1874. The 1874 for 1874 for

5-Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-sta

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 5:00 a. m. 5:10 p. m. 8:20 m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 Night Express. 5:30 p. m. 7:30 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 7:30 p.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS. and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Union Depoi, West Side, near Malison-st. bris Offices: At Depoi, and 122 Rawbolph-st. Lease. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN | Leave. | Arrive. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Panl am Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie de Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoma. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Luke at, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Res.

Office, 12) Randolph-st. near Clark.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILRUAD.

61s, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.

d Canal and Sixteenth-ste. Nichel Offices, 59 Olark-st.

dat depote.

ays. †Rr. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday Offices, 88 Clark-ss., corner of Pashington, Polond e, and at Depos, 128 Michigan-ar., corner Madison, at leave from Exposition Building. Leave. Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNES CHICAGO RAILWAY Sunday excepted. S Daily. † Except Mondays. \$ 55-

Treins leave from rear of Exposition Building and for at Twenty-second-st. Depoi normer Mydison-st. and Michigan-st. Oily after, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington. 7:05 a. m. 5 5:00 p. m. 5 5:00 p. m. 5 5:08 p. m. 6 9:10 p. m. Accommodation... Evening Express... &Daily. \*Daily, Sundays excepted. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND a PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticks of a Grand Pacific Hotel.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. National Line of Steamships. eNGLAND, 4,886 tons. Thursday, March 1, at 19 noons of ELVETIA 4,020 tons. Saturday, March 11, at 5 p. m. TALY, 4,341 tons. Saturday, March 11, at 5 p. m. TALY, 4,341 tons. Saturday, April 1, at 11 a. m. SOYPT, 5,150 tons. Saturday, April 1, at 11 a. m. SOYPT, 5,150 tons. Saturday, March 4, at 13 noons of the control of DENMARK
Cabin passage, \$50 and \$70, currency Return tiebts at reduced rates. Steerage tiebets, \$25 cursencytraits for \$L\$ and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to
Retriesate sorner Clark and Randolph.sts. (opposite new
Sherman House), Chicago.

The General Transatiance Company's Mail Steamers stawers Navy York and Hayte, calling a Plymouth for the sanding of passagers. The splendid vessels on the arordic roots for the Continual Colons more southerly han any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, 8 follows:

STAR BALL LINE. NITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS 

or passage, apply at Company's Office 32 %, Clark-th, hicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't. Depth on Great Britain and Iralesc.

Great Western Steamship Line. NMAN STEAMSHIP LINE, EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Aspual Report of the Chicago,

sents Made During the Year-The Leased Roads---Freight and Passenger Traffic.

Election of the New Officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

-The Millington & Western.

THIETEENTH ANNUAL BEPORT.

Following is a synopsis of the annual report of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Alton &

in report for the year ending Dec. 31, A. D. 1876:

[LENGTH OF EOAD OFERATED.

Chicago to Joliet (leased), 37 miles; Joliet to East & Louis (owned), 243; St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago (leased), 150; Dwight to Washington and branch to Lacon (owned), 79; Roodhouse to Louisiana (owned), 150; Jonisiana & Missouri Hiver Kailroad (leased), 100; Total, 65 miles. Total length of first and second main track, computed as single track; is 763 78-100 miles. Total length, including sidings, 853 2-100 miles. Samber of stations upon the several lines, 131—of which ill are in lilinois and 29 in Missouri. CAPITAL STO

bonds, due July 1, 1903, £800, 8,893,200 8, Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Rairoad bonds, assumed in purchase of road from Roodhouse to Louisians, first mortgage, 7 per cent, maturing April 1, 1894, 564,600 heoud mortgage, maturing July 1, 1896, 1896, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1

Total stock and bonds. \$20,506,400

The aggregate length of the lines of railway operated by your Company and perposinal lease is \$28.6-19 and the lease require. In each case the terms of the lease require. giles. In each case the terms of the lease require-pour company to make all necessary improvements and additions to the railway, and to provide rolling stock for operating it. In pursuance of such require-ments and the demands of traitic resulting from the operation of the leased lines, your Company has, during the last ten years, expended from the proceeds of its several issues of stock and bonds about

1875. For conducting transporta-tion. \$202,693,78 \$755,481.45 For motive power 799,789.36 729,422 36 For mainleannee of way 781,149.35 715,610.40 For mainleannee of cars 243,389.96 29,916,45 For general expenses 162,493,66 152,095,08

the entry of corresponding amounts. Had such enties been made, a much larger balance would appear at the credit of that account.

The general assets of the Company at the close of the year, in addition to its railway and equipment, consisting of supplies, fuel, etc., on hand for future use, securities of the Miserissippi River Bridge Company, talls and accounts receivable, stocks, cash, and cash assets considered good, in excess of talls and accounts payable, amount to \$1,123,531,02, which may be considered the accumulated surplus, in which is fin-sinded the balance to the credit of income account.

The hossility of the Grangers has been manifested for several years by an attempt to tax railway franchises, capital stock, indebtedness, and property, in purplus and state and county taxes assessed signised your Company for the years 1873 and 1874 excepting the taxes on personal property, have not been paid. The act of the Legislature, under which these taxes were levised, was desured unconstitutional, and the assessment upon which the taxes were levisd to be in violation of the law. Suits were brought in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the Company was enjoined from paying these taxes. After a full hearing, the injunction was made perpetual, and the State, authorities appealed from the decision to the Supreme Court at Washington. These cases will be heard about the first of March mext, when it will be finally decided what sum, if any, the Company will be obliged to pay on account of taxes for these years.

Company will be obliged to pay on account of taxes for these year.

PASSENGER TRAFFIG.

The number of passengers transported during the year was \$62,264, or 4 64-100 per cent less than during the proceeding year. The proportion between through and local passengers was 4 89-100 per cent of the famue to \$6 11-100 per cent of the famue to \$6 11-100 per cent of the latter. The average distance traveled by each passenger in 1874 was \$6 100 miles. Average distance traveled in 1875 wis \$6 10-100 miles. The average rate paid per mile by all passengers in 1874 was 3 267-1000 cents. Average rate per mile paid by local passengers in 1874 was 3 669-1000 cents. Average per mile paid by though passengers in 1874 was 258-1000 cents. Average fare paid by 42 508-1000 cents. Average fare paid by cach passenger in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by acch passenger in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by acch passenger in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by acch passenger in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by a beliess to and from other roads in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by \$6. Passenger carmings on business to and from the roads in 1874 was \$1.57. Average fare paid by \$6. Passenger carmings from local passengers in 1875 was \$1.00,664.18. Decrease, \$6.6,816.46. Kumber of tampers carried 1 mile, 39,913.851.

The freight transported during the year amounted

resingers carried I mile, 39,913,851.

The freight transported during the year amounted in 185,800 tons, an increase of 8 77-100 per cent over the amount of local and through freight was 83 35-100 per cent of the form mr to 11 55-100 per cent of the form in local freight was 83 35-100 per cent, and the decrease of through freight was 83 35-100 per cent, and the decrease of through freight 14 4-100 per cent, and the decrease of through freight 14 4-100 per cent, and the decrease of through freight 14 8-100 per cent, and the strength transported 1 mile was, in 1874, 102,-100 cents; a 1874, 1878-1000 cents, Decrease, 245-1000 cents; a 1874, 1878-1000 cents, Decrease, 245-1000 cents per sile. The average distance seals ton was transported was, in 1874, 114 20-100 miles; in 1874, 186 63-100 miles. Decrease, 65-1-100 miles; last, 186 63-100 miles. Decrease, 65-1-100 miles; last, 1875, 1188, 418 pounds. Decrease, 15-24, 200 pounds. Tournage of through line freight to 81 Louis in 1874, 24, 25-3, 356 pounds; in 1878, 31, 51, 152, 345-1000 cents; in 1875, 788-11000 cents. Decrease, 192-100 cents. Aggregate tonnage of freight lo 81 Louis in 1874, 186, 650 tons; in 1875, 183, 887 tons, Decrease, 21, 250 tons, Increase, 28, 266 ons. Tournage for freight loss. Louis in 1874, 186, 650 tons; in 1875, 184, 305 tons. Increase, 28, 266 ons. Tournage from Chicago in 1874, was 232, 184 tons; in 1875, 267, 094. Increase, 20, 389 tons. Tournage from Chicago in 1874, was 232, 184 tons; in 1875, 267, 094 thursded and eleven tons of

PERMANNY WAT. else tons of fron rails, and 239,297 cross-ins, and proportionate amounts of other materials have been used in track repairs. Your Company has, it is close of the year, 276 65-109 miles of track laid with steel rails, 33 38-100 miles of which was laid during the last year. Considerable clamage to bridges and to the read-bed was occasioned by unprecedented rains a put a dyour lines in July last, which caused in-

There has been expended during the year for loconeityes and additional cars purchased, \$55,004.30. For
additional cost of steel used in track repairs over cost
of from and for improvement of permanent way, \$353,40.51, and sundry smaller amounts for improvements,
naking an aggregate of \$523,710.20.
On the 37th of January, 1875, a circular was forwarded to calculate the steel of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad, which had
been the found of the control of the chicago & Illinois River Railroad, which had
been the found of the control of the chicago & Illinois River Railroad, which had
been the found of the chicago & Illinois River Railroad, which had
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been the found of the found of the chicago & Illinois River Railroad, which had
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in writing to the leasing of the road between Joliet and Mazon River, the Board of Directors directed a lease

March last. The lease provides for operating throat by your Company upon an agreed basis of 19 per cent, to be retained for operating expenses, and for a division of the nest earnings from the coal traffic on the line of the nest earnings from the coal traffic on the line of the li

From a private dispatch received by Mr. James M.

agement. Mr. Walker is one of the ablest raiway men in the country, and under his guidance
the road has reached its present efficiency and
prosperity. As Chairman of the Western Executive Committee, he still retains a voice
in the management of the road. The
position of General Solicitor, which
he now assumes, has been virtually filled by him
ever since he became President of the road. He
retired from the Presidency because the duties
of two offices were too much for one man.

4 Mr. Robert Harris, who succeeds Mr. Walker
as President of the road, has for years been its
General Superintendent. He is generally considered one of the ablest and best educated railroad managers in the country. A better man
could not have been chosen to fill the position
vacated by Mr. Walker.

road managers in the country. A better man could not have been chosen to fill the position vacated by Mr. Walker.

Mr. C. E. Perkins, the new Vice-President, and the third member of the Western Managing Board, has the reputation of an exceedingly shrewd railroad manager. He is a near relative of Mr. J. N. Forbes, of Boston, one of the principal stockholders of the road, and has been the General Manager of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for several years.

Mr. W. B. Stroug, the new General Superintendent, has during the last year held the same position on the Michigan Central Railroad, where he proved himself to be a railroad manager of unusual ability and business tact. The Michigan Central made great efforts to retain his valuable services, but as Mr. Strong has formerly been connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in various high and responsible positions, he preferred to go back to his old love and be with the men with whom he had been associated so long.

Some changes among the heads of the various general departments of the road will undoubtedly be made in a short time, but it would be premature to mention any names, as the new men have not yet been fully decided upon.

TERMINAL GRAIN-CHARGES.

received the following letter, which explains itself:

GHIMAGO, March L.—W. T. Baker, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Trade Transportation Committee, Chicaco—Dean Sin: Beferring to your favor of the Bistuit, in relation to the subject of switching the cars of Eastern roads to elevators situated on the tracks of Eastern roads free of expense to shippers, I have the honor to say that, in compliance with your request, I called upon the representatives of Western roads, but finding them unprepared to decide, on such short notice, a question which involves the use of their tracks by Eastern roads without compensation, I caused to be addressed to them letters on the 23d ult, urging their consideration of this subject. Up to this date but two roads have given a definite decision, and these decisions, I regret to say, are adverse to the wishes of your Committee and the interest you have the honor to represent.

So far as the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company is concerned, I can but say, as I have aiready said to members of your Committee and the representatives of Western roads, that if the Western roads make no charge for trackage, switching, bridges, sidings, etc., and allow us free access to their elevators, we shall certainly make no charge for switching of impose no charge to follow the shipment. I am confident the sympathies of this Company are in unison with your Committee and the Board of Trade on the subject of reducing terminal charges to the minimum, and will giadly join you in the furtherance of any measure tending to this and, I am, very respectfully, jours traly, C. M. Wickerk, General Agent.

considered the subject laid before them in said address, they are of the opinion that the best interests of thicago demand the early completion of said railway as the initial line connecting this city with the rapidly-developing narrow-gauge system of the West. sa the initial line connecting this city with this rapidity developing narrow-gauge system of the West.
Your Committee are further of the opinion that the restrictions of the law under which the Company is organized, combined with the chaspness of construction and sconomy in operation, will furnish the most practical and assistanciery solution of the transportation question yet offered to this city and State. We therefore believe that it is the duty of Chicago in every department of its activities to render assistance to the enterprise, and that the people, the press, and Common Council should units their efforts heartly with que triends in the country in giving this enterprise such aid and assistance as shall secure the early completion of the road.

We would also suggest that the Board appoint a competent committee to confer with the officers of the Company in adjusting a maximum schedule of passenger and freight tariffs, under the provisions of Sec. 259, of the law under which it is organized, and that the same is recorded as therein provided.

Believing that the time has arrived where Chicago.

Sec. 25% of the law under which it is organized, and that the same is recorded as therein provided.

Belleving that the time has arrived when Chicago and the West should own and control their own lines of transportation, and that there is sufficient capital here to build our future railways, if honesty and economy shall prevail in their construction, we would suggest to our bankers and capitalists that they examine the securities of the Chicago, Millington & Western Railway, and ascertain whether its commanding position will not render its first mortgage bonds a safe and judicious investment.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. P. MURPRE,

Committee on Transpo

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1876.—The above report was this day submitted to the Board of Directors of the Board, and by vote was accepted, and its recommendations concurred in.

CHARLES RANDOLPH.

Secretary Board of Trade.

MISCELLANEOUS. A BOND CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 2.-In the Federa Circuit Court, in the case of Gilman vs. The Town of Mt. Zion, reported yesterday, Judge Drummond announced his decision to-day. The Drummond amounced his decision to-day. The decision turned on the question whether the issue of bonds voted on the same day that the people of the State adopted a constitutional provision forbidding such issue was legal. The Court decided that such issue was legal, so far as this point was concerned, because the Supreme Court of the State has decided that the constitutional provision took effect from and after the day it was supported by the popular vote.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DO ABCHITECTS DEAL A "BRACE" GAME ? to the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: CHICAGO, March 2.-We have had a vast array of testimony of late wherefrom one could almost onclude that a man's honor is all but ready to be put in type with the regular commercial quo-tations. It has never created much surprise that occasionally a heathen business man has inven-

tations. It has never created much surprise that occasionally a heathen business man has inventoried his honor along with his merchandise, and has disposed of both for a song. The tricks of trade have slways exacted eternal vigilance; but, of late, those have become but innocent pleasantries when compared to the deliberate betrayal of trusts upon the part of professional men. In the clerical and legal protessions (the two greatest) we have seen some notable cases of smirched honor; but I am not aiming so high. I would like to call public attention to some practitioners in a minor profession (the architectural), and to certain practices which are dishonorable and thevish. It is an old story to be sure; but the action which I characterize as dishonorable has become so disguestingly common that one can scarcely catch a glimpse of the honorable men in the profession from the appalling array of hands thrust behind for "back-pay."

However, the demands to be "greased," odious as they may be, would be in a measure tolerable but for that other trick so very ancient in usage and odor. In the language of the world's people, it is "giving a bid away." As bearing upon this point I would say that I have been in this city for ten years in a line of business that includes "specialties" as distinguished from one consisting of "staples." Within this time I have had occasion to submit bids time after time to leading architects. From the nature of my sources of supply, and, considering my expenses (about zero: office, store, safe, and books are all contained in my hat and overcoat). I can at any time underbid by from 25 to 50 per cent any firm incidentally bidding upon the same thing : as a "firm" at once labors under the two disadvantages of greater primary costs and greater expenses.

That I may show that I know precisely where I cand

the bids elsewhere Go not have that monotonous, exasperating, and suspicious difference of an even £10 or £20. It verily looks as if some of our architects (high-toned, kid-gloved, "way-up-in-the-pictures," too) were dealing "brace" by opening bids in advance for the benefit of some friend. This is the practice which I characterize as the action of a thief; and, although legal proof would be next to impossible, the primafacie evidence is quite sufficient to warrant my saying that there is a "right smart chance" for some men's ideas of honor to be raised several decrees.

some men's ideas of honor to be raised several degrees.

I noticed in The Tribune a day or two ago an account of some notable statuary to be placed in the Centennial grounds. How would it look to have a statue of Michael Angelo, with one hand pitched behind at the proper architectural crook for back-pay, and the other holding a trastise on "What I know about 10 per cent commission"?

I am afraid when such men die, old Nick will even turn them out from his dominions, for fear of contaminating the occupants; and he will tell them as he is said to have done to that Boss-Granger from Minnesota who was so wicked,

Granger from Minnesota who was so wicked,
"The best we can do for you, sir, is to sell you a little brimstone at 35 per cent off and let you start a little hell of your own." B. L. Z. Bus.

REDUCE THE TAXES.

CHICAGO, March 2.—To the Real Estate Agents, Owners, and Operators of Chicago: The great bulk of the property of Chicago consists in real state. It is the foundation of every interest. When this becomes unsalable, every other kind of business becomes paralyzed. That it is unsalable at present we all know. What is the reason? It is not the want of money. Money is abundant at 8 to 9 per cent on first-clase security. Whenever productive real estate can be bought at such figures as to produce 10 per cent clear, capitalists will invest in it in preference to interest at 8 per cent. Whenever improved property becomes brisk the "ball will commence rolling" and property of all classes will sell as formerly. What can be done to bring about so desirable an end? I answer that there is a great deal of improved property in this city that would now produce 10 per cent on the price asked, if only our taxes were brought down to what they ought to be. If taxation were reduced one-half, as it ought to be, or even one-third, it would set real estate in motion at once. Many families who kept two servants before the "hard times" now keep but one, and have reduced other expenses in proportion. Why should not the city and county do the same? For two or three years to come we ought to have sweeping reductions in public expenditures, and not a mere nibbling of the appropriations demanded. It is a question of life and death with real estate men. We can do nothing by waiting in our offices. Why not leave the offices in charge of a boy and sally forth to labor with our Aldermen? If the real estate men of Chicago would organize and take hold of this matter with the energy they display in their own business, I believe that real estate would move within three months. The appropriation ordinance is now under consideration, and what is done should be done quickly.

An Editor in Trouble. When this becomes unsalable, every other kind of business becomes paralyzed. That it is un-

certainly make no charge for switching or impose no charge to follow the shipment. I am consident the sympathies of this Company are in unison with your Committee and the Board of Trade on the subject of reducing terminal charges to the minimum, and will gladly join you in the furtherance of any measure tending to this end. I am, very respectfully, yours trady, to the amount of \$80,000. The agent went to San Francisco to get some money from the company, if possible, and when he started to return, somebody telegraphed to the editor that the funds were with him. The editor buildined the funds were with him. The editor that the funds were with him. The editor that the funds were with him. The editor buildined the funds were with him. The editor that the funds were with him. The editor of the Zonession of jubilant miners, and marched at its head to meet the agent. The borses were unhitched from the completion of the line:

\*\*The Editor of the Acalanche, at Silver City, Idaho, has had an unpleasant bit of adversity. Idaho, has h An Editor in Trouble.

Call for a Republican Convention for South Town Officers.

Meetings in the Wards--- Speechifying by the Greenback Party.

SOUTH TOWN REPUBLICAN CONVEN-A Republican Convention is hereby called to

meet Tuesday, March 21, 1876, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the headquarters of the Fourth Ward Repubominate candidates for the following-n own officers for the Town of South Chicago : One Supervisor. One Town Clerk,

One Assessor, One Collector, And for such other officers as, by law, are to be cleated at a town meeting for the Town of South Chicago, to be held on Tuesday, April 4, 1876. The Republican Clubs of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Wards of the City of Chicago are requested to elect delegates to attend such Convention—the basis of reprettend such Convention—the basis of repretation to be the same as at the last Republ

sentation to be the same as at the last Republican Convention, namely;

First Ward—Six delegates.
Second Ward—Five delegates.
Fourth Ward—Eight delegates.
Fourth Ward—Eight delegates.
Fifth Ward—Six delegates.
Fifth Ward—Six delegates.
Sixth Ward—Six delegates.

President First Ward Republican Club.
ABTHUE DIXON.
President Second Ward Republican Club.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY,
President Third Ward Republican Club.
C. M. CULDERTSON,
Tresident Fourth Ward Republican Club.
P. P. MATTHEWS,
Fresident Fifth Ward Republican Club. WARD MEETINGS. FIFTH WARD.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club held an im-mense meeting last evening at Headquarters, corner of Thirty-first street and Michigan ave-nue. Capt. P. P. Matthews, the President, ocsupied the Chair, and J. C. Burns acted as Sec

Maj. J. M. Wood offered the following reso

utions:

Resolved, That the Fifth Ward Republican Club recognizes the right of the people at all times to as semble for religious, political, or other not unlawfu

character, and in which personality was used and a great diversity of views shown.

Col. Ricatv's motion was laid on the table, amid many cries of "Question" on the resolutions.

that we concur in the recommendations embodied in said resolutions.

Resolved, That the member of the Common Council from the Thirteenth Ward be instructed to vote for no appropriation for the building of a Court-House and City-Hail exceeding the sum of \$1,500,000 maxium for .me construction of said building.

After some discussion, Mr. R. E. Jenkins offered as a substitute that in the opinion of the Club it was inexpedient in the present condition of the city finances to build a City-Hail at this time. The substitute was adopted.

The Club adjourned for one week.

SEVENTRENTH WARD.

The Club adjourned for one week.

A meeting of the Republican voters of the Seventeenth Ward was held last evening at Svea Hall, No. 285 Larrabee street. L. J. Kadish, Esq., was elected Chairman.

The Secretary said that the special order of the evening was to hear the report of the Special Committee of Three appointed at a previous meeting to take measures to effect a consolidation of the two Republican Club organizations in the ward.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

County. He said there were but two parties in his section, the Republican and Independent. The trouble the latter party had meet was the lack of facilities to disserainate its principles among the people. While there was a great loosening of party ties, at the same time the public were cut off from Independent histrature, from the want of support by the local press. He thought if this evil could be corrected that the result this fall would be a triumph of the Independent Greenback party.

Mr. Haley, from Grundy County, reiterated the statement of Mr. Lawrence.

Mr. Burdick, of Cook, made a short address. He was satisfied that three-fourths of the residents of Chicago were in favor of the repeal of the Specie-Resumption act, and that, if the question was squarely presented to the people of Cook County, the movement would prevail by a very large majority.

Mr. Bonfield indocant the views of Mr. Burn.

"business" was called by several of the patriots.

Mr. Gittleson, of the Eleventh Ward, who had been appointed to organize a ward club, reported that he had seen more "greenbacks" in the last week than ever before in his life, and that of all he had met there were but three who were opposed to the movement. He had succeeded in organizing a Club, and the outlook was very cheering.

Mr. Gardner, from a Committee of Ten to arrange for the organization of ward clubs, reported progress, and that everything was moving satisfactorily.

Mr. Springer, one of the party-workers, reported that the Independents were growing every day, and that he was in receipt of letters daily from the different States which led him to be a superfect of the country would awant the country.

as the Fresidential election.

Some discussion followed in reference to the necessity of a daily paper in Chicago as an organ, and sundry weekly sheets were mentioned as being liable to grow into dailies with the movement, which seemed to give everybody courage, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Connecticut Democratic platform does not please the Cincinnati Enquirer. In fact, that journal describes it as the "most racally

the subject of Hayes. Hayes does not impress him as the coming man, and he hates to see the great central State of Ohio, at such a juncture as this, fool away its political influence.

The double-faced Hendricks is pretty well appreciated by the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press (Ind.), which characterizes him as "a negative character, sly, slippery, and shuffling, and not embarrassed by the convictions of an honest man."

Speaking of the recent beer excursion of Gov.
Beveridge, the Springfield Republican says:

"All this is great fun for The Taibune and the public, but it is no laughing matter for the poor Governor. Cullom is pressing him close, and smaller things have tripped up bigger politicis.

in Illinois before now."

The people of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Illinois are to elect a Supreme Court Judge on the first Monday in June, the Judicial term of Judge Pinkney H. Walker then expiring. The Democrats of the district, embracing the Countries of Fulton, McDonongh, Hancock, Schuyler, Brown, Adams, Pike, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Case, and Scott, have generally arreed to support Judge Walker for re-election. The State Register testifies to his purity and ability in office, and confidently predicts that the election will not be made a parties on ontest.

The New York Tribune speaks in the highest

made a partisan contest.

The New York Tribune speaks in the highest terms of the ticket that was nominated at Hartford Tuesday, saying that it is "on the whole far saperior to any offered to the voters of the State by any party." "Mr. Robinson, of Hartford, the caudidate for Governor; Mr. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, the candidate for Lieutenaut-Governor, and Gen. Francis A. Walker, for Secretary of State, are three gentlemen any of whom is amply qualified by ability, education, and training, for the highest official positions. They have none of them been concerned in what is called active politics, and probably no one of them would have consented to accept a political nomination were not the circumstances of the case exceptional and peculiar."

Acting-Lieut.-Gov. Glenn thinks that a reme-

case exceptional and peculiar."

Acting-Lieut.-Gov. Glenn thinks that a remedy for the pardoning abuse might be found by the establishing of a Board of Pardons. "This Board should lay down certain rules from which there could be no deviation. One of the rules should provide that no petition should be considered until after the fact of its presentation had been advertised in a public newspaper at the place where the crime was committed, for a specified time. If no remonstrance against the pardon was forwarded, there would evidently be some good reason for granting it. Then let the Board look the matter over and make such recommendation as might be deemed proper." Mr. Glenn would perhaps expect to pay this Board liberally, and perhaps assist in its organization himself, if nothing better should turn up.

A resident of Louisville, not a Kentuckian,

himself, if nothing better should turn up.

A resident of Louisville, not a Kentuckian, writes to a friend in Massachusetts a private letter, part of which has found its way into the public prints, as follows: "Booth (Senator from California) thinks Eristow would be the best Republican candidate for the Presidency,—an opinion in which I incline to agree. I know Bristow very well. He looks like a President, and has many qualitications for that high office. He would make a grand President, a noble-looking, dignified man, of grande impressement, without a bad habit, well educated, a fine lawyer, punctilliously honorable, chivalrous in everything, somewhat quick tempered,—an educated Jackson, I think. Bristow is not as ambitious as Booth, does not really care to be President, but if he should, it will be almost in spite of himself."

if he should, it will be almost in spite of minself."

The Independent gives a leason in rhyming,
which will be ant to prejudice the campaign
poets against Mr. Conking: "The New York
Herald has been trying to find a rhyme for the
name of Senator Conking, which might be used
in the event of his nomination for the Presidency. But Conkling is, like silver, an unrhymable word; and it is a rather remarkable fact
that the only occupant of the Presidency whose
name could be rhymed with to any good purpose
is that of Grant, and the only words with which
it could be used in verse are rant, cant, asiant,
The other Presidents had all unrhymable names,
except Piercs. Washington, Adams, Jefforson,
Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Buchanan defy the efforts of rhymsters; and Pierce, which is pronounced Purse in
New England, would only rhyme with curse and
nurse. If Blaine, of Mains, should be nominated by the Republicans they would have the
advantage of a good name for rhyming purposes."

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks out in

the platform had been different, but not even our zeal for the Republican party can lead us to wish for it say different reception than the almost universal condemnation it has met with from the general body of Republicanism East and West. There has not been even a pretense of approving it, or of evading the empiness of its adhesion to Republican doctrine, and the fullness of its declarations against resumption. Whatever leanings towards compromise may have been intended by its framers, it has been inceremoniously souted by every exponent of have eeen intended by its framers, it has been inceremoniously scouted by every exponent of public opinion as an appeal to rag money, and the general verdict goes that no local party can make Republicanam a cloak for inflation or for repudiation, its logical sequence. This verdict, disappointing as it must be to the Indiana leaders, is yet the most assuring evidence of the essential honesty of Republicanism, and shows the absolute impossibility of wresting the party away from its firm anchorage on a hard-money bottom."

ASSASSINATION.

Special Denoich to The Cheese Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—A marder was disco ered this afternoon in this county a few miles east of the city. The body of a man 71 years of age, named Jacob Allen, was found in his old dilapidated farm-house in a corner of one of the two rooms in which he had always fived a bachelor life. It is supposed that the murder was committed some-time during the night, and that the murderers used a corn-chopper, which was found with blood upon it. There were indications of an ngly struggle, as there was of an ngly struggle, as there was blood all over the room. There is blood all over the room. There is no trace yet to the perpetrator, but it is supposed that the deed was prompted by a deeire for revenge. About two years ago the old man parted on bad terms with a woman who had been his mistress and housekeeper. Since that time he has been twice fired at, and attempts have been made to break in on him at night. He has nephews in this vicinity and a brother in Vevay, Ind. Sevaral parties have been arrested on suspicion.

A MILWAUKEE TRAGEDY. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—Mrs. A. H. Wilner. formerly a resident of this city, arrived to-night from Geneva, O., on the 8:30 train, took a sleigh, drove direct to the residence of Dr. Garand shot him fatally in the abdomen. She then coolly called the driver, told him to take her to the Newhall House, there registered, took supper and was soon arrested. At the station her con-duct was that of a crazy person, and raved de-liriously to the effect that Garner had poisoned her husband, brother, and cousins, and intended her husband, brother, and cousins, and intended to serve her the same. Her husband died suddenly three years ago, and a child followed, and her mind has been unsettled ever since. Ten months ago she came here, but was followed by friends who took her away, saying she was manne and had escaped. Garner is not expected to lived many hours.

BREAKING THINGS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—A man appeared in St. Patrick's Catholic Church here to-day, with an ar, and with wild cries fell to demolishing the altar, chancel, images, etc. His ferocious aspect prevented any one from capturing
him, and be continued wrecking the
church. When satisfied he proceeded to
the Catbedral, and was wrecking the fine work
there when overpowered by the police, who conveyed him to jail. He gave his rame as Yincent
Heckman, and when visited by his wife, told her
that he had done it in order to save her. The
wife is much perplexed over his conduct, and
thinks he is crazy. The damage done amounts
to several thousand dollars.

DANVILLE COURT NEWS. DANVILLE, Ill., March 2.-In the Vermilio County Circuit Court to-day, the jury which had been out for fifteen hours on the case of Trimmill brothers for the murder case of Trimmill brothers for the murder of Conrad Shock, an account of which was published in the TRI TRIBUNK at the time of the occurrence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

William Tindale for stealing a borse, and W. H. Harrison for forgery, were each sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by this Honor Judge Davis.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 2.—John Shrieves farmer, living in Oak Grove, 10 miles west Bicomington, on Wednesday, while taking load of corn to Pattonsburg, was assaulted by two men whose faces were blackened, and who
got into the wagon and cut Shrieves fearfulry
about the head with knives, inflicting also a
number of severe bruises. Shrieves was found
in the wagon senseless and bleeding.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—At Huntington, W. Va., Anderson Crafton eloped with Miranda Thomas, married her, and returned to the house of her guardian, G. W. Williams. The latter, incensed, shot them both with a revolver, killing Crafton instantly and seriously woman. Williams is in custody. The parties

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Spaingfield, Ill., March 2.—In the Federal District Court to-day, Dr. Henry Dale, of Dan ville, was tried on a charge of having cour feit money in his possession, and adjudge

A NEGRO HANGED AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Noroux, Va., Maroh 2.—Isaiah Griffin, a ne-gro, aged 28 years, was hanged to-day in Porta-mouth for outraging his brother's wife. PIGEON SHOOTING.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are so compounded from concentrated principles, ex-tracted from roots and herbs, as to combine in each small granule, scarcely larger than a mus-tard seed, as much cathartic power as is con-tained in any larger pills for sale in drug-stores. They are not only pleasant to take, but their op-eration is easy—unattended with any griping pain. They operate without producing any con-stitutional disturbance. Unlike other eatharties, they do not render the bowels costive after operation, but, on the contrary, they establish a permanently healthy action. Being entirely vegtable, no particular care is required while using

them. \$500 Reneard is offered by the proprietor to any one who will detect in these Pellets any calmel or other form of mercury, mineral poison, or injurious drug. They are cold by druggists.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE Propeller Rocket.

The Propeller Rocket carries 630 tons. Has been in the grain trade, Dniuth to Buffalo, during the past 3 years. Is in good condition for any trade. Extensive repairs to the hull in 1872. Engine and holder in first-class condition. Has large new holisting engine. Very high on fuel—has made the round stip. Buffalo to Duluth and return, stopping at way ports, with 100 tons coal. The Rocket is new lying at our dock, where she can be thoroughly examined by any one ns cosl. The can be thoroughly examined there she can be thoroughly examined the sering to purchase. For particulars address HANNA & CO., Cleveland, O. FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

\$5.00 Packages

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

AMUSEMENTS. ADELPHI THEATRE. THIS FRIDAY EYE, March 3, 1878, Brilliant Success. House Crowded. bounded Enthusiasm. SID C. FRANCE

Marked for Life. GREAT CAST—Melville, Coleman, Pike, Ryner Fanny Mathias, MARKED FURORE OVER THE OLIO. Weslyn and Casey, Eidna Markiey, Jos. A. Guluck, Pielda, and Dovien. REMEMBER PRICES—15c, 2c, 35c, 50c, and 75c, Family Mainee Saturday. Extra Ladies' Night Sunday, March 5, 1876.

THE TOLEDO,

NEW ENGAGEMENT, commencing Saturday, March 4; also Sunday Afternoon and every night. First appearance of MES. CAROLINE EERGEB. BUERKEL, the world-renowned Operatic Yocalist, in her English, German, French, Danish and Swedish MR. MARTIN BERGER in his Comical Solo D and Quodishets, Benues in no Comical Solo Busines and Quodishets, PROF, WEIFFENBACH, who performs the astonishing feat of playing upon it drams at once.
PROF. EICHHRIM, the Cello Soloist, PROF. DE CLERQUE, the Champion Violinist, and the Toledo Orchestra.

FIRST APPEARANCE of the Gree MIACO BROTHERS' COMBINATION

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

GRAND PEDESTRIAN MATCH 500 Miles in Six Days.

MeVICKER'S THEATRE LAST WEEK OF JOHN T. RAYMOND. COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.

LAST WEEK OF

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

Every Night and Saturday Matthee.

Next week, JOHN DILLON in Byron's New Comes,
MARRIED IN HASTE.

THE HEAT OF WORLDS. A Scientific Exposition of the Source of Celestial Hest, Sunday, March 5, 3p, ro. McCormick Rall. Tickets at the door and Janese, McClurg & Co. h. ADMISSION, TEN GENTS.

Friday, 2 p. m., Last Performance of MADELAINS Evening, REMEFIT OF MISS CONNIE THOMPSON and first time of FIOUSEIFOLD GODS.

Monday, March & Sichings-Bernard Opera.

THE ANGLO-AFBICANS
Will sing in Hall of Methodist Church Block, corner
Clark and Washington-sta, this (Friday) events
Tickeds, 26 cts; Reserved Seats, 30 cts; at Reom 8. NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUST READY. LORD LYTTON'S LAST WORK PAUSANIAS. THE SPARTAN. n Unfinished Historical

(Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.) With Frontispiece. The Lord Lytton Edition. 12mo. Extra Cloth, \$1.00. The Globe Edition. 18mo. Fine Cloth, \$1. Library Edition, 12mo.

Fine Cloth, \$1.25.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia. LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Northern District of Illinois, ss. At Chicago is said District on the lish day of February, A. D. 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of the Crystal Lake P. & P. Weeks, a copporation chartened by the laws of Illinois, and baving its principal place of business at Crystal Lake, in the County of Molfienry, is used district, which has been adjudged to bankraph by decreased or and United States District County J. Wilson.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

MEDICAL CARDS.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private chronic, and orinary diseases in all their complicate forms. It is well known than DR, JA HES has second at the head of the profession for the past 30 secs. Are tax any orining the competitions of the profession and the profession of the past 30 secs. Are tax and the past of the past 30 secs. Are tax and the past 30 secs. Are tax any or tax and tax any or tax any or tax and tax any or tax and tax any or tax and tax any or tax any or tax and tax any or tax any or tax any or tax and tax any or tax any o

NO CURE! Dr. Kean May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KRAN is the only physician in the city who warrants curse or no pay. Umes hours, 9a. m. to 8p. m.; Suadays from 5 to 12. A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

RAILROAD NEWS. Alton & St. Louis,

The Ballimore & Ohio on Terminal Grain Charges

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

St. Louis Railroad which has just been published : To the Stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad ing report for the year ending Dec. 31, A. D. 1875:

188,000 \$ 8,143,200

during the last ten years, expended from the proceeds of its everal issues of stock and bonds about \$4.50,000.

The several soveral sums of annual rent paid are as follows: Rent paid Johet & Chicago Raifroad Company, \$4.50,605; rent paid St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Raifroad Company, \$4.50,100; rent paid Louis-ins & Miscouri River Raifroad Company, \$4.1,801,24; aid amount of stock and bonds issued and assumed by Chicago & Alton Raifroad Company, as before stated, \$2.506,400, and capitalizing the rents, the total is \$5.5412,00.3.

We thank the most incredulous "Granger" will adhat for a road like yours, with nearly one-half its track hald with steel rails, with ampie equipment to meet promptly all docarnds for transportation, and its enter salway property in first-class condition, the cost upon which you seek to obtain a reasonable annual termus, is not extravagant.

SEONS EARNINGS.

1374. 1875.

Prom passengers. \$1,429,560 \$1,22,683 From freight \$3,446,890 \$1,73,551 From passengers \$1,600,677 \$6,192 \$1,000,677 \$1,000,677 \$1,

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO BOAD.

The Transportation Committee of the Board of Irade, who have had under consideration for several weeks past terminal grain-charges, have received the following letter, which explains it-

POLITICAL

said that he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Seventeenth Ward Auxiliary Club formed March 31. 1875. He believed they would have no difficulty is uniting, but he had no enthority to act for his Club.

Mr. Berber was in favor of forming a ward club at once, and moved a committee of five on preliminaries.

Mr. Sonneasechein said that he was strongly opposed to voting his meeting as a tail to any other kite.

The motion was then passed, and the Committee made to consist of the following gentlemen: Hugh Ritchie, James Kelly, Max Sonneaschein, R. Engel, and F. Raymann.

They were instructed to present names for officers of a ward club; to prepare a constitution and by-laws; and to confer, if thought best, with the other Club.

The Committee were instructed to report at the next meeting to be held in one week, and the meeting then, after some unimportant business, adjourned.

A meeting of the Independent party, or the Executive Committee of the Greenback Club, was held at the Tramont House last evening. The attendance was meagre, but embraced a few of the ambitious members of the organization who reside in the rural districts—men who have a history as office-holders and office-seekers. A. C. Camerom was in the chair. The first speaker introduced was a Mr. Lawrence, of Warren County. He said there were but two parties in

by a very large majority.

Mr. Bonfield indorsed the views of Mr. Burdick heartily. He was opposed to resumption, because he believed such a policy to be in confict with the commercial interests of the

country.

Col. Finch compared the United States bonds with English consols at some length.

SUSINZES.

By this time speech-making had become wearisome, the meeting had grown diminutive, and "business" was called by several of the

believe that the party would sweep the country at the Presidential election. Some discussion followed in reference to the

Halstead is laboring with Ohio Republicans on the subject of Hayes. Hayes does not impress

The Cincinnati Enquirer's Washington correspondent says that whenever the Republicans want a little party capital they deputize one of their number to shake a red rag in Ben Hill's face and the thing is done. The Enquirer hates Hill because he is a hard-money man.

GRAND ATTRACTION!

THE COLISEUM.

SIX IN NUMBER, appearing in during Gy Feats, Laughable Stetches, Graceful Dances, Pantomirres, Character Songs, &c. A complet tainment in themselves.

Also, the WINER SISTERS, whose beautiful warbling has won for them the sobriquet of the Tyrolean
Nightingales. FRED ROBERTS, Comic Vocalist,
Last week of the Great WEIFFERBACH, in his
14-drum act, and JACOB RILEY, the mrivaled Jug-

LING LOOK and YAMADIVA next wook.

THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS WEEK FEB. 28. Immense his of the great of OEO. 8.
KNIGHT. BILLY EMERSON in his original song.
"The Little Betterfty." With all the other Great Artists. Every Night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matiness. Monday, March 6, first sypassence of EDWIN FRENCH, the celebrated Banjo Solois (late of Bawerly's Mustrels). The first appearance of SEAMEN and SUMMERS, the Artistic Song and Dunce Artists. Monday, March 6, Benefit of BEN COTTON.

H. BCHMEHL, Jr., the fastest long-distance Pedestrian on record, is now walking.

MISS ELLEN WICKERS is also undertaking the fest of 350 Miles in Six Days.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY. Prof. ELIAS COLBERT

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

By the late LORD LYTTON.

". For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price, by

OFFICE OF CONFIDENCE, PAR CHERROT, 1
All persons having oldine against the Fourth National
Bank of Chicago, ill., are hereby solided to present the
same, and to make legal proof thereof within three
mouths, to Charles D. Shemme, Nessurers, at the office of
solid bank in the Chy of Chicago, OLBS JAY KNOX.
Comptroller of the Currency.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of \$14 per cent is now payable upon all approved charms against the HIDE AND LEATHER INSURANCE COMPANY, recept claims for return permitions which have been settled by payment of 45 per cent in full.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Receiver.

BOSTON, 30 COURS st., Feb. 21, 1876.

The firm of Pendiston & Go. have this day dissolve by mutual consent, Pendiston & Hutchinson coating the business, assuming all liabilities and collecting all debts.

Chicago, March 1, 1878.

Chicago, March 1, 1878.

C. H. MAY.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Frankin-sts.

175 South Cherk-st., corner of Montros, Chicago.

Leave | Arrive. Wisconsin & Minnesota Through
Day Express.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota
Kapress.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night
Passenger.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night 110:00 p. m. 7:00 p. m.

Mail and Express.

Ottawa and Streator Passenger.

Cocatori, Duburde & Sloux Oity 9:20 a. m. 1540 p. m.

Rocatori, Duburde & Sloux Oity 9:20 a. m. 4:30 p. m.

Padine Fast Line, for Omaha. 16:20 a. m. 4:30 p. m.

Ransas City, Loavenworth, Alculas and St. Joseph Exp. 10:30 a. m. 4:30 p. m.

Aurora Passenger (Sandar).

Aurora Passenger (Sandar).

Aurora Passenger (Sandar).

Dubunde & SlouxOity Exp. ... 9:35 p. m. 9:55 a. m.

Aurora Passenger (Sandar).

Dubunde & SlouxOity Exp. ... 9:35 p. m. 7:55 a. m.

Louse a City. Leavenworth, Alculas and St. Joseph Exp. ... 11:30 p. m. 7:55 a. m.

Louse a City. Leavenworth, Alculas and St. Joseph Exp. ... 11:30 p. m. 7:55 a. m.

Louse a City and Commodation 11:30 a. m. 2:35 p. m.

Downer's Grove Accommodation 11:30 a. m. 2:35 p. m.

Downer's Grove Accommodation 11:45 p. m. 5:55 p. m.

Downer's Circus Accommodation 11:45 p. m. 5:55 p. m.

Ex. Bondays. 12:55 a. Saurday. 2Ex. Monday.

Leave. Arrive. Indianapolia, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express

10:20 a. m. 8:50 p. m.

10:20 a. m. 8:50 p. m.

7:15 s. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinion and Carroll-sts. 

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex 10 :00 a. m. 4:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 10:00 p. 10:00 p. m. 10:00 p. 10:00 p

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY. MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. .
The annual meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was held in Boston yesterday. Walker yesterday afternoon, it appears that the

recognizes the right of the proper at all mines to assemble for religious, political, or other not anlawful purposes.

Resolved, That the Club hereby indoress the action of the Executive Committee in permitting the use of the headquarters for meetings of persons from the different practicular of meetings of persons from the different practicular of the ward for consultation, or to propose candidates for Aldermen.

Resolved, That the Club is not bound by the action of any such meeting of persons who may have expressed their preference, whether for or against any particular candidate.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Club be instructed to provide for the nomination of candidates for Aldermen from this ward in the usual manner at the primary meeting for the election of delegates to the Convention for the nomination of city officers, and to give at least one week's public notice of such primary election.

Mr. Hull offered a cubestitute covering the same ground. The substitute was tabled.

Col. Ricaby moved to strike out the first resolution, or so much of it as related to religious assemblages.

amid many cries of "Question" on the resolutions.

Maj. Wood's resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. W. W. Perkins presented the resolutions adopted by the Third and Fourth Precincts the evening previous, and published in yesterday's Tangura. As these referred to the division of the ward for Alderman; purposes, so that the dividing line shall run north and south, instead of east and west, as heretofore, they were received and placed on file.

Mr. Perkins then offered resolutions almost to the same effect as those published yesterday, in order that the matter might come up squarely before the Club, thus giving the west side of the ward a chance to suggest names for Aldermen of the

only got the beneat of Brageport smells to make them happy.

Motions and counter-motions occupied the attention of the Club, which adjourned at a very late hour without coming to a conclusion.

The Sixth Ward is blessed with more than its share of Republican Auxiliary Clubs. At their last meeting the two factions clashed in such a way as to cause the retirement of the weaker faction, headed by W. H. Stephens. Last evening the stronger faction, headed by W. William Van O'Linda as Fresident, met at Kramer's Hall, on the corner of Arnold and Thirty-first streets.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, appointed at a previous meeting, submitted their report, which was unanimously accepted by the club.

A committee consisting of Michael Schmitz, William Van O'Linda, Martin Best, George Colby, A. W. Treen, and G. H. Radcliffe reported the names of Michael Schmitz and William Van O'Linda as delegates to the Grand Council. The report was unanimously adopted.

A Committee of Five from the weaker and vanquished faction presented themselves, and offered to compromise the difficulty existing between them. A like Committee was appointed by the Club. and, after a session of over an hour, they reported that a settlement could be made by allowing the weaklings the privilege of electing the Treasurer, three of the Vice-Presidents, three of the Executive Committee, and one off the delegates to the Grand Council. After considerable sparring, the settlement was adopted.

The Secretary announced that all the offices of the club were vacant except the delegates, the Presidency and Secretary, and one-half of the Executive Committee, and Vice-Presidents, Michael Schmitz, John Graemer, W. H. Stephens, Simon Wallace, Christopher Ackerman, and Robert Hayes.

They proceeded to election with the following result: Treasurer, Joseph Boyd; Vice-Presidents, Michael Schmitz, John Graemer, W. H. Stephens, Simon Wallace, Christopher Ackerman, and Robert Hayes.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club met last evening in Owsley's Hall, on the cor

Committee of Three appointed at a previous meeting to take measures to effect a consolidation of the two Republican Club organizations in the ward.

Hiram Barber, Jr., reported for the Committee of Three, dotailing the unsuccessful efforts for harmony.

The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged.

Capt. Hingmin, a member of the other Club,

NEW OBLEANS, March 2.—At the shooting tournament, last day, the diamond badge for the amsteur championship of Louisiana, value, \$200, won by G. B. Shaw. Sweep-stakes, free to all, seventeen entries, was won by H. N. Sherman, of Iowa, defeating Bogardus, Acklen, and other noted shots.

#### THE CITY.

CENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Building), was at 8 a. m., 31 degrees; 10 a. m. 34; 12 m., 35; 4 p. m., 34; 8 p. m., 30. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 8 p. m., 29.60.

George Waters, a young man residing at No. 640 South Union street, has been missing from his home since Wednesday morning. As he is supposed to be insane, grave apprehensions are

me of Elizabeth Lawrence was delivered to name of Elizabeth Lawrence was delivered to the officers of the Armory by the Matron of the Home of the Friendless in a condition of raving instnity. She required constant attention by the turnkey to prevent her doing herself harm, and would have been sent to the County Asylum but for the timely arrival of her husband Wednesday evening. Her name is Elizabeth Lyon, and she resides in New York, whither she will be taken as soon as her condition will admit.

Recent articles in THE TRIBUNE calling atten-

will be taken as soon as her cogdition will admit. Recent articles in The There calling attention to the delinquency in salcon licenses, caused Mayor Colvin to instruct the various police stations to count up the number of licensed and unlicensed salcons in their respective districts. Perhaps this was done with a view of ascertaining what the Mayor's police were doing. The count has not yet been handed in; but in the Twenty-second street district in the been completed, and the result shows that in the district bounded by Fourteenth, State, and Halsted streets, and the City Limits, there are 217 salcons, sixty-eight, or nearly one-third of which are unlicensed. Since last Monday, however, ninety-one-licenses have been taken, and the majority of these are from that portion of the city, so that the number is now considerably less. The indications in the other precincts are said to be equally unfavorable.

A large congregation assembled in the Fourth Unitarian Church, corner of Prairie avenue and Thirtieth street, last evening, to witness the services of the installation of the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, the new pastor of the church.

The pulpit and surroundings were beautifully adorned with rare and exquisite flowers. On the front of the desk and opening toward the audience was an opened book made of white flowers, with the word "Welcome" in red letters extending across the face, while on either side of the desk were stands holding large and beautiful bouquets. On the corners of the rostrum wree calls, ilius in full bloom, and the front of the platform was one mass of flowers. On the wall in the recess behind the pulpit was the word "Welcome" in large letters made of evergreen. Beneath this was a cross composed of highly-colored autumn leaves artistically arranged. Festoons and wreaths also adorned the wall.

Seated upon the rostrum with Dr. Sunderland were the Kev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. C. W. Wendte, the Rev. B. P. Powell of the Third Unitarian Church. The ceremonies commenced at 7.45 with an organ prelude. The Re

L. Jones, the Rev. E. P. Powell of the Third Unitarian Church. The ceremonies commenced at 7:45 with an organ prelude. The Rev. C. W. Wendte read the introductory sentences.

The choir then sang the hymn "Come Thou Almighty Lord," the congregation joining. The Rev. J. E. Jones read the Scripture lesson, and the Rev. Mr. Powell, of Laporte, prayed. The sermon for the occasion was then preached by the Rev. Robert Collyer, who took for his text the first and second verses of the fifth chapter of Matthew, "And seeing the multitudes He went up into a mountain, and when He was set His disciples came unto Him, and He opened His mouth and taught them saying."

The Rev. Brooke Herford then made the installation prayer. Judge Wilson then extended the hand of weicome to the new pastor in behalf of the Fourth Church. The hand of fellowship was extended by the Rev. F. L. Hosmer, and the charge to this candidate delivered by the

nd the charge to the candidate delivered by the tev. E. P. Powell. The Rev. C. W. Wendte, former paster of the church, then delivered charge to the church. The exercises closed the beneaticiton, after which Dr. Sunder-received the hand of friendship from many

of his congregation.

WESSON STREET.

A meeting of the property-owners on Wesson street was held last evening at No. 44 Chicago avenue, for the purpose of expressing their indignation at being taxed for gas and still having the atreat. The meeting was called to dignation at being taxed for gas and still having no gas on the street. The meeting was called to order by Aid. Sweeney, who explained that when he was elected he promised to get gas in the street. Thus far, however, in spite of his most diligent efforts, he has been unable to secure that end. The Common Council some time ago passed an ordinance to lay gas in Wesson street, from Chicago avenue to Division street. But the Gas Company refused to do anything. The President of the Company stated to him that he could do nothing until the people filled up the street. As it was now, the street was filled up in some places, and in others it was not; consequently the gas pipes would have to be laid 3 feet below the lowest grade. He promised to have the work done as soon as the street was filled up. Ald. Sweeney further explained that he did not call the meeting for political purposes to get in

Ald. Sweeney further explained that he call the meeting for political purposes to get in favor with the property-holders. He dit from philanthropic motives merely.

Mr. Koms thought that the property-owners should fill up the street in front of their lots and raise the sidewalk. In this way they would secure the improvement quickest. This proposed was all ally was finally the control of the co ecure the improvement quickest. This proposition met with general favor, and was finally Add. Sweeney promised to have the gas put in as soon as the street was filled up.

An adjournment was then had.

An adjournment was then had.

EENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Bennett Medical College were held last night at 8 o'clock, in the College Hall, 511 and 513 State street, a goodly number being present to witness the graduation of the class of twenty young men who have completed the course in that institution. The programme was as follows: Music by Messars. Smith, Phillips, Hale, and Tilden; prayer by the Rev. William Alvin Bartist; music by the above quartette; the conferring of degrees by the President, Prof. A. L. Clark, M. D.; music; the valedictory address on the part of the graduating class, by M. W. Fletcher, B. S.; address to the graduates by Prof. S. P. Sudgwick, M. D.; music, and the benediction. The exercises were attentively listened to, and were of great interest, especially the address of Dr. Sedgwick. The class numbers about twenty-five: John C. Augenstine, E. F. Beucking, H. T. Brown, John Bate, Daniel Brewer, Stephen H. French, D. E. Knight, R. B. Kukpatrick, and Amenzo Moyer, of Illinois; E. M. Conklin, Irving Clendennin, F. L. Parmeter, A. N. Vauriper, and L. S. Walter, of Michigan; C. E. Daniels, of Minnesota; B. F. Dillon, of Indiana; M. W. Fletcher, B. S., of Alabama; Chris P. Grabsm, of Denmark; Jacob Hull, of Ohio; and Allen W. Travis, of Kansas. "Ad Eundum" degrees were conferred upon H. N. Dale, M. D., of Minnesota, and J. A. Shannon, M. D.,

To those interested in the early history of Chicago, the City Directory of 1839, compiled by Robert Fergus and published by the Fergus Printing Company, will prove particularly valuable. The namphlet contains the names of about 1,700 business men. At the time to which the Directory refers, 1839, none of the houses of the city were numbered, except those on Lake street, and the numbers given in the work are those of the present day. Following the business directory is a list of churches, of which there were six, hotels, of which there were six understand the did not bury bodies, but that the County Hospital, whose friends often raised money and gave him. The contractor could not bury bodies for \$1.40 apiece, the amount allowed by the county, and was only enabled to take the contract and carry it cut by the abolic principles of Cook County, the Wnig and Democratic tiekets voted for in 1839, the polling-places, all that the friends of the deceased paid him for the burials in addition to what the county paid.

The amendment was lost. A motion to postpone was also defeated, when the contract was ratified.

MILK FOR THE COUNTY.

The contract for supplying the county with milk, made with W. A. Devine, at II cents per gallow, for the year, was read and approved.

OPENING BIDS.

The bids for erecting a Morgue, kitchen, engine-house, etc., in connection with the new-hospital, were then opened. Those for the entire work were as follows: P. J. Sexton, \$99,-603; J. H. Porter, \$114,000; J. H. Gregory, \$118,000; Frank Conners & Co., \$95,600.

The bids were, on motion, referred to the

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

About twenty-five creditors of the defunct day afternoon in the United States Circuit Court room to consult over the welfare of George C. Smith, who is luxuriating in Morristown, N. J. About ten Gays ago Smith was arrested in New York on certain proceedings begun to compel him to pay over certain moneys belonging to the Insurance Company. Last Monday notices were sent to all the creditors to hold a meeting to consent to all the creditors to hold a meeting to consult what measures should be taken against Smith, and they assembled yesterday. The meeting was called to order by Registar Hibbard, who stated that the object was to direct the Assignee what steps he should take as to the prosecution of she proceedings lately commenced in New York against Smith for the receiver of about \$250,000 due by him to the Insurance Company, and in which he had been held to

and are the recent decision of Judge Drummond.
The Assignee did not feel inclined to incur expenses in additional proceedings in New York without authority from the creditors. The Register then called on Col. J. S. Cooper to give a statement of the condition of affairs in New York.

col. cooper then rose and stated that he became convinced a short time ago that a decision would soon be giv-en on the rule on Smith to pay over about \$200,-000 belonging to the State Insurance Company. Inssmuch as Smith had removed from this city, first to New York, and then to Morristown, and

Inssmuch as Smith had removed from this city, first to New York, and then to Morristown, and had conveyed away his estate in this city and county, smounting to over \$300,000, it was very important in case the Assignee got a favorable decision on the rule to secure the person of Smith. By the time an attachment could be issued on Smith after the decision was rendered, he might be out of the country. Col. Cooper therefore determined to go to New York and prevent Smith from leaving. He did so, and found that Smith was making preparations to go. He then examined the laws of New Jersey, but found that he could not in good faith begin any proceedings to retain Smith in that State, but that he could do so under the laws of New York, no matter what might be Judge Drummond's decision. He therefore began a suit to recover the balance due from Smith, amounting, with interest, to about \$200,000. The case was brought in Brocklyn, as Mr. Cooper found that he could have a speedy trial there—within sixty days from the time of the commencement of the proceedings. Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, on the papers filed, issued an order to hold Smith to bail in the sum of \$200,000. Smith was, however, timable to get bondsmen, and after lying in jail a week an amplication was made to the Judge and the bail reduced to \$100,000 which was given, a gentleman in Buffalo, and another in Rochester, becoming bondsmen. Col. Cooper then said he left New York, but that he had since been informed that affidavits had been lately filed by O. F. Fuller, R. B. Mason, R. J. Morse, Lester Bradner, Jr., W. H. Park, C. M. Smith, and John Alston, on behalf of Smith, on which to base a motion to discharge the bail.

Mason. R. J. Horse, Leaver banks, and John Alston, on behalf of Smith, on which to base a motion to discharge the bail.

SMITH'S THEORY

which was supported by these affidavits, was that, while he was Treasurer of the Insurance Company and President of the National Loan and Trust Company, the Directors of the Insurance Company, being the same persons who filed these affidavits, made an arrangement by which they accepted the Loan and Trust Company as custodian in his place, though the by-laws provided that he only should be responsible. The capital of the Loan and Trust Company was only \$100,000, while the moneys of the State Insurance Company deposited with it amounted to over \$400,000.

Col. Cooper said further that in his opinion those Directors who had committed such a breach of the by-laws were all individually responsible for any money so lost, by taking the bank instead of the Treaturer as custodian. In his opinion, also, if the proceedings in New York and this city were vigorously pushed concurrently, he had no doubt but that all the money could be recovered from Smith, who was living in Morristown in elegant style. Under the laws of New York, Smith was obliged to account for every dollar of his estate before he could escape from the proceedings which had been begun against him, and that he would never be able to do to the satisfaction of any nonest judicial tribunal. Col. Cooper also had a LETTER FROM GOV. LOWE, one of his attorneys in New York, which gave a short account of what had been done in New York, and stated that, in view of the expected dension of Judge Drummond, if it should be favorable to the Assignee and creditors, parties had been employed to watch George C. Smith, to prevent him from leaving the United States to avoid the attachment of the United States to avoid his

ies, who were worth half a million. The lette ties, who were worth half a million. The letter then continues:

Sec.137 of our code will show you the exact effect and object of bail. Defendant must render himself amenable to the process of the court during the pendency of the action, and for the enforcement of the judgment and after return of nulls bons to execution against property, then comes execution against property and imprisonment in County Jail, unless judgment and ferendant can be had in supplemental proceedings.

Insumuch as, for reasons known to you, it is quite within the power of Smith to procure the money necessary to pay this claim, we are very sanguine that he will do so ultimately after the experience of a trial and the force of a personal execution and imprisonment have been gone through with. You observed in the examination of our laws on this subject, when here, that he would have a long and rough read to travel before obtaining a discharge from imprisonment on final process,

Taking all things into consideration, and with our past experience of such casee in New York, we think it altogether advised to push this case to judgment and

pass experience of such cases in New York, we think it altogether advisable to push this case to judgment and execution against the person, if not settled to the satisfaction of the Assignee. This course seems to us to especially destrable now that Judge Drammond has intimated in his decision on the rule, that Smith' inability to pay (which he would of course not healtate to swear to), would be good cause to discharge him Smith will be smart enough to avail nimes! of such as intimation unless held in the iron grip of the law here. Col. Van Arman followed Col. Cooper, corroberating his ominion, and also nrging vigorous orating his opinion, and also urging vigorou

R. W. Hale then offered a resolution that the Assignee be authorized to prosecute vigorously the proceedings against Smith in New York, and also in this city, until he should pay over all usly, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. An adjourned meeting of the County Board being present.

The Warden of the County Hospital submitted his quarterly report showing that nineteer bodies had been received at the Morgue since the last report. Referred to the Committee or

Hospitals. The contract between the county and the con tractor for burying the pauper poor of the

county, already awarded, was read.

Mr. Burdick desired to have the contract amended so that all bodies should be buried within twenty-four hours after coming to the hands of the contractor.

Mr. McCaffrey opposed the amendment on the ground that it was imprassicable.

Mr. Burdick said his object was to provide against having the bodies of paupers carted around the city and State for sale to the medical colleges, as he had reason to believe had been the custom.

colleges, as he had reason to believe that the custom.

Mr. Guenther said he did not believe that the contractor had been selling the bodies, but that he made his money by burying persons who died at the County Hospital, whose friends often raised money and gave him. The contractor could not bury bodies for \$1.40 spiece, the amount allowed by the county, and was only enabled to take the contract and carry it cut by the fact that all the bodies were turned over to him, and that the friends of the deceased paid him for the hurals in addition to what the county

gallon, for the year, was read and approved.

OPENING BIDS.

The bids for erecting a Morgue, kitchen, engine-house, etc., in connection with the new-hospital, were then opened. Those for the entire work were as follows: P. J. Sexion, \$98,603: J. H. Porter, \$114,000; J. H. Gregory, \$119,000; Frank Conners & Co., \$95,600.

The bids were, on motion, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Hospitals.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The several committees reported recommending the payment of the usual batch of oills, and also of the pay-roil for the several county institutions for the past month. Among the bills were the following: County Agent's office, \$11,225.12: Insane Asylum, \$3,025,72; Poor-House, \$1,945.52; and Sheriff's office, \$7,000.

The Committee on Public Charities reported recommending that the steam-pubes at the Insane Asylum be covered with a certain composition.

Some discussion ensued, but finally the report

on. Some discussion ensued, but finally the report was adopted.

Adjourned until Monday.

prietors. It would appear from certain formal documents bearing formidable seals and duly sworn to, that some time ago Mr. James Geary performed certain work and service in repair-ing gas-lamps in front of the Adelphi. It seems from Mr. Geary's affidavit that he has the contract for repairing lamps, and that he did so repair the Adelphi lamps. He claims that he frequently applied for his money, which not being forthcoming he started in to help out the performance.

being forthcoming he started in to help out the performance.
Yesterday he took out an attachment in Justice Meech's Court, and placed it in the hands of Constable Billy O'Brien. That functionary secured the aid of a man, a cold chisel, another man, a wood chisel, another man, a wood chisel, another man, a man a sledge-hammer, and, accompanied by the three men and the tools, he walked down the man aids of the theatre last night and mounted the stage. It was the first time these gentlemen and these particular tools had ever appeared in that particular play.

Mr. Grover and Mr. Rigdon demanded the cause of the invasion, and were informed by Mr. O'Brien that an attachment had been sworn out against Cole, on the ground that he had departed from the city, and that he (O'Brien) had come to attach the drop-curtain. He didn't want to disturb anything or inconvenience anybody; he merely desired to take down that drop-curtain, and depart peaceably.

part peaceably.
Thereupon Mr. Rigdon paid the original \$30, \$2 paid for entrance-fees for the crowd, \$1 apiece for the three men, and then the party departed, and the curtain went up.

ANOTHER CHICAGOAN GONE.

DEPARTURE OF OTTO BLUHM. The rumors that Otto Bluhm was about to augment the crooked colony under the supervision of Messrs, Newhans, Becker, Mattern, and othbe true, and now Otto is blooming on some foreign shore. Wednesday morning City-Clerk Forrest and several saloon-keepers whom Otto had defrauded in his issuing of licenses, appeared before the Grand Jury and gave evidence that could not fail to indict him for forgery and larceny. Otto was on hand and did his utmost towards coercing the saloon-keepers into coloring their testimony in his favor, and when this failed he assaled Mr. Forrest with threats that, if he did not bridle his tongue, facts would be forthcoming that would cause him some regrets. Mr. Forrest invited him to tell all he knew, and offered to introduce him to the Grand Jury, which so exasperated Otto that he called Mr. Forrest all the foul names he could remember. In the afternoon he absented himself from his business headquarters in a saloon opposite the City-Hall, and it was rumored that he was about to leave town. At about 3 o'clock he visited his saloon, borrowed from his partner \$25 with which to pay his license, claiming there was such a row about uncollected taxes that he wished to get rid of any trouble. He then went across to the City Clerk's office, but, instead of getting a license, called on Mr. Edgar for the rent of a house belonging to him, which Edgar occupies. It was given him, and that was the last seen of him. As he has no home, it is impossible to learn aught concerning him, and the supposition that he has ran away to escape prosecution is the only reasonable one.

Ald, Peter Mahr, the former partner of Mr.

he has ran away to escape proceedings as the only reasonable one.

Aid. Peter Mahr, the former partner of Mr. Wolf in the saloon business, is left in the lurch for about \$200. When Otto took charge of the saloon, it was upon the agreement that he should pay Mahr in monthly iostallments, and consequently no bill of sale was given. Since that time he has not paid Mahr a cent, and no bills of the saloon except the beer bill has been taken notice of. If Bluhm fails to show up within three days, the Alderman avows his intention of resuming his interest in the busi-

What disposition Otto has made of his property is unknown, but it is generally believed to be swamped in debt. He has several brother residing in the vicinity of the city, and they probably will attend to it if Otto's creditors do

THE MERCHANTS' ALLIANCE. PRELIMINARY MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon the merchants of this city and members of the Board of Trade were to have held a meeting in the Arbitration Booms of the last-named body, for the purpose of organizing a Cheap Transportation Association. The meeting was called for 3 o'clock, but at that

in regard to transportation; it will take cognizance of municipal taxation, preventing, if possible, excessive assessments, which have a tendency to drive away trade and manufactures from our midst; it will endeavor to settle the differences of members by arbitration, and in fact will do everything possible by fair and honorable means to protnote the commerce of the great and growing City of Chicago. Such an Association is needed, and should receive the support and encouragement of the business community, as it will not only have a vast influence in reducing freight-rates, but will have a wholesome influence on our City Government, and prevent in a measure profligacy so rampant during the Opposition Administration of Mayor Colvin and his satellites in the future.

EVANSTON: POST-OFFICE CASE.

EXAMINATION BEFORE HOYNE CONCLUDED The investigation into the Evanston Post Office robbery was resumed before Commis sioner Hoyne yesterday morning. Fully as large a crowd assembled as that of the day before, but the Commissioner had given instructions to a Deputy Marshal to admit witnesses only, and the room was accordingly freed from the pres-ence of a crowd of idle lookers-on, and of the bad smell from a lot of the unwashed. The Gaynor branch of the case was first taken

up, and Ald. Frank Warren put on the stand. He testified that Gaynor was his coachman, and had come in Sunday night about 10:30 o'clock. When cross-examined, the Alderman stated that he had been to see his mother; that when he came home he found the carriage in the barn, where it also was the next morning. Gaynor had been off about ten days, but had hitched up Sunday night about 7 o'clock and had returned about 10:30.

David Carron, J. Reily, William Gillam, and William Gates, all hack-drivers at some portions of their checkered careers, swore to having seen if Gaynor at various times Sunday with the morning. had come in Sunday night about 10:30 o'clock. eckered careers, swore to having seem various times Sunday night from 8:30

Gaynor at various times Sunday night from 8:3 to 10:30. J. L. Thomas, a barber, swore to hav to 10:30. J. L. Thomas, a barber, swore to having seen Gaynor in Gillam's saloon, 130 Van Buren street, about 10:30, and George Gillam himself swore to the same statement. He had looked at his clock, and that was slow. Bill Deoley and Charley Connell, more hackmen who hadn't done anything but live off of their money, as one expressed it, for three or four weeks, both swore to having seen Gaynor Sunday night, the former at 9:55, and the latter a few minutes after 9 o'clock. L. W. Northrup, barkseper at Gillam's saloon, swore he saw Gaynor at Donelson's saloon Sunday night from 11:30 to 12 o'clock.

Mr. Cameron observed that he had plenty of winesses who would build un the albid if enough evidence had not been already adduced, and that this thing might go on for a week or more if necessary. The Government evidently thought no more such testimony as that adduced would hurt their case, and Cameron announced that he would rest.

would rest.

Mesers. Trude and Mason wanted to look at those lime-covered boots about which there had

would rest.

Mesers. Trude and Mason wanted to look at those lime-covered boots about which there had been some talk. One pair of boots and one pair of shoes were brought in, but, apart from their being rather muddy, there was nothing remarkable about them except some lime marks between the uppers and soles about the toes.

Mr. Trude cross-examined John O'Brien, a Pinkerton detective, but got nothing out of him but the plain story that he had been sent to the corner of Clark and Van Buren atreets Sunday night; that he stood about 30 feet from Murray's saloon, on the same side of the street, and only three or four persons entered the saloon while he was there, about four hours; that Murray and Nevins came out of the saloon, got into the hack, and drove away. The witness left about 12 o'clock.

Commissioner Hoyne said he would hold each of the defendants, Murray and Nevins, in the sum of \$3,000, and would take Gaynor's case under consideration. Murray was hopeful of being able to give bail, but Nevins thought it would be a hard job for him.

There was a good deal of talk about the Government being bound to surrender those boots and shoes are matters of evidence, the Government was not disposed to surrender them. It seemed equally indisposed to replace them with seemed equally indisposed to replace them with

new ones, and the two defendants, one of whom new ones, and the two detendants, one or whom had been given a pair of boots by Deputy-Marshal Bird, which he had been obliged to cut open because they were too small, and out of which patches of blue stocking were seen, were forced to be content with walking to the jail without any denations from the Government.

A MEMORABLE POKER PARTY.

THE UNKNOWN MAN FROM MC'DONALD'S.

A county official after, two nights of medita tion, has decided to enter a monastery, and detion. A journalist has lost faith in humahity, and will retire to editorial seclusion and wage war on mankind and Gen. Schenck. Anothe county official was at the County Agent's yester tay, his large eyes filled with tears, applying for permission to enter the Poor-House as a permanent inmate. These painful facts would be withheld from the public were there any reason to expect these gentlemen to change their minds, but there is no hope of that, and there fore it is as well to state in their sad reality the

munity.

Monday evening a number of dignitaries, embracing members of the County Board. Common Council, city departments, etc., called at the house of a beloved brother on the South Side

bracing numbers of the County Board, Common Council, city departments, etc., called at the house of a beloved brother on the South Side for the purpose of surprising him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his moral and political worth. The presentation was preceded by a glass of something hot. Then the watch, or cane, or whatever it was, was handed over. There were appropriate remarks. The recipient was surprised, but managed to stumble through a response. It was received with cheers and applause. Then they had something to drink. Then there were speeches, asongs, and stories, interpersed with the delicacies of the season, wine, and punch.

Among the party was the journalist. He went as chronicler. He was to prepare the report-which was to appear in the next moraing's paper. But none appeared. This was not due to the wine, but to a very different cause. The majority of the guests, cheered on by their hospitable hosts, soon got under the table. A fer, including the journalist add the county officers, remained sober. Not wishing to desert their comrades, and having no deaire to engage in intellectual conversation, they resorted to athlette pastimes, and set to work to organize a game of poker. They saw, atting over in one corner, a quiet-looking fellow, whom nobody seemed to know, and who did not seem to know anybody. He drank little and seemed to be more of a looker-on than a participant. So they asked the unknown if he would join them, and he consented. They played all Monday night.

The other members of the party got sober, and then got drunk again. To accomplish the last part of the programme they broke into their hosts winn-cellar, and relieved it of its contents. In bringing the bottles up-stairs they smashed some, but there were enough left to keep up the joility. Ordinarily a housekeeper is justified in objecting to such liberties; but when one has been presented with a cane or watch as a testimonial of political and social esteem, one feels ashamed to be particular about trifles. They got drunk

business on credit. This ended the game, and the party broke up.

The inebriates recovered somewhat. One of them sent out the host for some ham, and another sent out the servant-girl for some beer. The cellar was empty. They had a little parting drink. One man borrowed 5 cents from his host and went home. Another found a hackman who had faith in the County Board, and he went home. The journalist walked. The unknown said nothing and asked for nothing, but departed with about \$900.

The next day the two heaviest losers met on

The next day the two heaviest losers met on The next day the two heaviest losers met on Clark street and discussed the presentation party. A church-member in front of them listened for a moment to their remarks, and then hurried on. Looking across the street, they saw the man whom nobody knew. He nodded. The salutation was not returned. One of the two asked a hackman of loose morals and large acquaintance who the fellow was.

"He is one of Mike McDonald's boys," says the hackman. "Struck some suckers yesterday, I hear."

THE "TIMES" TAXES.

Yesterday morning a Tribune reporter again had a talk with Mike Evans in regard to the Times' taxes, which have not yet been paid. Said the reporter: "Mike, are you going to make Mr. Storey pay; the other papers would like to know?"

"I am going to make him pay."

"Fut when?" "I am taking Attorney Adams' advice. I'll do lars "Now, ain't you afraid of Mr. Storey and the

Times?"
(Indignantly)—"I am not. I'm going to make
Storey pay, and that before Monday next.
"Will you levy on the Times?"
"Yes, sir, right away. Storey must pay, and
that's the long and the short of it."
"How about Matteson?"
"He hasn't paid any taxes in Chicago in four
years."

years."

"Do you think you'll make him pay?"

"I will, and Matteeon will say that Fm the only man who ever succeeded in collecting any George Von Hollen is going for Matteson too. George Von Hollen is going for Matteson too, and the probability is that he will have to fork over his back duag to the city, though much against his will. Last year Wilbur F. Storey made a statement as to the value of his personal property for city taxes of 1874, and was assessed accordingly, his tax being fixed at \$720. But Mr. Storey lights, and he don't want to pay taxes. He has been asking for a rebate. It was not granted, and so the editor of the Chicago Times must pay over the city's dues. Thus, when Mike Evans has gotten through with him, George Von Hollen will make him a professional visit. It is said that Mr. Storey will have his office barricaded and a cannon placed at every approach to the Times Building.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

To-day will be sentence-day in the Criminal The rush in the County Clerk's office is shout over. The extra employes are dropping off

Owing to the continued sickness of a child of Judge Wallace's the session of the County Court was short yesterday, and an adjournment was had until Monday.

Caspar Butz, whose commission has been revoked as Clerk to the County Court, did not put in appearance yesterday, having concluded, doubtlees, to respect the will of the powers that

Judge Wallace has been a citizen of Chicago just long enough to make him eligible for the office of Mayor. Some of his many friends hav-

The young man Blachford, charged with pur-loining money from Allen, Keith & Co., has so far been unable to procure ball. The examina-tions of the last few days, it is said, show that the amount of money taken by him was not far short of \$20,000.

the amoust of money taken by him was not far short of \$20,000.

The Grand Jury examined some further witnesses yesterday in the Otto Bluhm fraudulent license complaint. It is believed that a true bill was found. The rest of the time of the session was given to completing old cases, and this work will be resumed this morning, and the Jury will be discharged during the day.

FOURTEEN IMARS AT JOLIET.

The Johansen murder case occupied the almost undivided attention of the Criminal Court yesterday. The principal witness was the defendant, who swore that he had been continually annoyed by the deceased, and that at the time he shot her she was approaching him with a hatchet; that he killed her in self-defense, etc. Other witnesses were introduced to corroborate his testimony, and about 3 o'clock the case was given to the jury. That body had been absent but a few minutes when a verdict of guilty was returned, fixing his time at fourteen years in the Penitentiary. Johansen received the verdict without appearing to understand it, but when its nature was made known to him he appeared to be disappointed, for he had expected to see him convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

CITY-HALL.

Collector, and \$35,000 from South-Town Collec-

The Board of Public Works yesterday audited the February soft-coal bill for the pumpingworks, amounting to \$5,070, and the labor pay roll of the works, \$2,845.

Nike Evans succeeded in collecting \$10,000 yesterday. Another attempt was made to lay hands upon the household goods of Andre Matteson, of the Times, for that \$31, but in vain. Evans says that he will get it if it costs him three times the amount of the tax. Evans paid \$36,500 over to the city yesterday. He delivers up his books to the county on the 20th inst. Real estate tares paid before the 10th of this month save the costs which will be added after that date.

that date.

The Building Inspector yesterday examined Standard Hall and found that the furnaces were in bad condition, the doors opened contrary to the ordinance, and the stairways were too narrow to afford a means of egress for the people that the hall might contain. Superintendent Bailey will appear at Summerfield's Court this morning against Hanaford, who sold oil to the proprietor of the Nevada House, for gas-making purposes, and will try to get a decision as to whether making gas with oil could not be construed into using oil for illuminating purposes.

THE REDISTRICTING ORDINANCE.

A diversity of opinion exists in regard to the action of the Mayor on the ordinance to redistrict, and since the Mayor will not express any mind in the matter, not much is known. The Law Department has given a verbal opinion to the effect that the ordinance is perfectly legal and according to the charter, and this will most likely be the substance of Mr. Frank Adams written opinion, which the Mayor has asked for.

Whather the Mayor attaches his yets to the

asked for. Whether the Mayor attaches his veto to the

Whether the Mayor attaches his veto to the ordinance or whether he sigos it, it is to go into effect, as the members of the Council will have no other way in which to protect their individual interests. In a general Aldermanic election there would be many disappointed ones among those who are Aldermen as present, as their strength lies solely within their wards, while a general vote would defeat them. It has been decided in the minds of nearty all the Aldermen that the redistricting will have to be done by the ordinance now in the Mayor's hands or not at all, and a decision has been reached to pass the ordinance over a possent

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. L. Adler will deliver a lecture dur ing Saturday morning's service, at the Syna-gogue, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will be held

Strangers in the city desiring assistance and employment are invited to the strangers' meeting, held at the rooms of the Good Samaritan Society, Nos. 171 and 173 East Randolph street, at 3 p. m. to-day.

The Final Sunday Afternoon Concert will be

given under the management of Mr. Arthur D. Cresurid, at the First Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, March 12, at 3 o'clock. The process will be given to the Good Samaritan Home. Prof. Elias Colbert lectures next Sunday a Prof. Ellas Colbert lectures next Sunday at McCormies Hall at 3 p. m. His subject will be "The Heat of Worlds," and the lecture will be a scientific exposition of the origin and action of celestial heat. Admission, 10 cents. Tickets at the door and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

CRIMINAL.

Andrew Sameton is in the Armory awaiting a earing for the larceny of a kit of tools from Thomas Gallagher.

One of the ubiquitous Smith family was arrested by Officer Parker last evening on South Clark street, having in his possession a dozen boxes of cigars. He claims to be a peddler, but it is believed that the property is stolen, and it is at the Armory awaiting an owner.

James D. Burton, an auctioneer in the Tivoli purchase of \$8 worth of Funk jewelry yester-day, employing the distressed widow's story as a bait. Detective Rickey sympathized with the Granger's misfortune, and arrested Burton. He will be examined before Summerfield this morn-

Frank Whitney and Joseph Stor Frank Whitney and Joseph Stone unscrewed themselves out of a cell in the Twelfth Street Station Wednesday night and escaped. They had been arrested during the afternoon of that day. A carpenter who had been repairing the cell out of which they burrowed incautiously cell out of which they burrowed incantiously left a chisel therein, which was used to unscrew the door-hinges, and became the means of affording them an entrance into the hallway. Their escape was discovered before Whalen, who was with them, had left the station, and he was thus prevented from following suit. Whitney was recaptured last night, but Stone is still at large.

A man named Frank Hart, who claims to be a variety singer, performing an engagement at Rran's den, was arrested Wednesday night under the following suspicious circumstances: About 10 o'clock on the night in question officer Arnstein observed a couple of men conducting themselves in a suspicious manner opposite the doorway of 194 Clark street. In a short time a hack drove up to the door containing Hart, and another man, who escaped. Simultaneous with the hack's arrival a large pane of glass in No. 194 was smashed, and two men were seen to emerge from the doorway and run off. Arnstern hurried to the spot and collared Hart, the other man escaping. The prisoner A man named Frank Hart, who claims to be Hart, the other man escaping. The prison was arraigned before Summerfield yester moroning and held to the Criminal Court in box of \$500. He is said to be a hard citizen.

CANADA.

The Financial Statement of the Finance Minister-A Review of the Commercial Growth of the Country in his financial statement, pointed out the pec-liar and exceptional circumstances under which the present crisis had approached and the im possibility of foreseeing the form it would assume or the intensity of its effect. He exassume or the intensity of its effect. He expressed the belief that it was not unattended with mitigating circumstances, and that the state of the country was actually less dangerous than it was under the influence of inflation three years ago. In the year ending June 30, 1875, the receipts were \$23,648,715 and the expenditures \$23,713,071, leaving a surplus of \$935,644. The current year, therefore, would be the first to show a defict. But in 1874 the imports entered for consumption, our chief source of revenue, were \$127,-404,169, and in 1875 they were only \$119,678,657, showing a decrease of \$7,785,512. The exports in 1874 amounted to \$89,351,928, and in 1875 to only \$77,886,979, or a decrease of \$1,464,949. Mr. Cartwright entered into a careful analysis of the items in the account of receipts and expenditures, which tended on the whole to show that the balances of 1875 were even more favorable than at first sight would appear. But while exceedingly interesting in themselves, his observations need not be recapitulated at the present moment. Coming to 1875-76, it was shown by the returns brought down that the revenue up to Feb, 10 shows a falling off as against the revenue of 1874.75 for the same period of about \$2,000,000, the figures being for 1874-75, \$14,856,121, and for 1875-76, \$12,820,785. In the first six months of the present financial year the imports were only \$51,923,-136, as against the importations of the value of \$69,633,978 in the corresponding period of 1874-75, or a falling off on less than \$18,000,-000; but in the corresponding periods the exports of the Dominion were respectively \$50,-624,845 in 1875-76, and \$53,740,739 in 1874-75. The decrease was wholly contined to the article of sawn lumber. The reduction in imports is not, however, the result altogether of a diminished volume; the shrinkage in value has played a most important part in effecting this result, amounting, as the inquiries have shown, to 10, 18, 20, 25, 30, or even in some cases to 35 per cent. A very large proportion of the pressed the belief that it was not unattend City-Hall.

The City Collector took in about \$1,000 yesterday, \$500 of which was from saloon licenses.

The City Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,700 from water-rents, \$536 from the City Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,700,000. Danks cannot be sale, \$2,000,000. Oyer-importing being \$1,750 from water-rents, \$536 from the City \$130,000,000. Oyer-importing being \$1,750 from water-rents, \$536 from the City \$130,000,000. Oyer-importing being \$1,750 from water-rents, \$536 from the City \$130,000,000. Oyer-importing being \$1,750 from water-rents, \$536 from the City \$130,000,000. Oyer-importing being \$1,750 from water-rents, \$536 from the City \$1,000,000. One can suffering under has arisen, to some extent, from causes beyond our own one or the cause shows to the operation of circumstances for which they, and not we, may be primarily responsible. But it is impossible not to see from our own trade returns that there has been a large importation for some years past. In 1871 the importations were \$37,000,000; in 1873 they were \$127,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the matter. The bank discount stood in July, 1870, at from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Banks cannot be said to have been guiltless in the

sustained and encouraged by banking facilities, the home manufactures have been injured by the accumulated stocks in the hands of the merchants. People, often without experience, have rushed into speculation in lumbering and other hazardous enterprises. While the estimates for 1876-77 are \$22,882,819, showing a grees reduction, as against the estimates for 1875-76, of \$3,247,030, against which there are some items of increase, amounting to \$776,000, leaving a net saving of \$2,470,768, the sources of revenue for the ensuing year are, without any change in the rates of taxation, calculated as follows: Customs, \$13,500,000; excise, \$5,500,000; post-office, \$1,000,000; public works, \$1,175,000; miscellaneous, \$1,020,000; and stamps about \$125,000,000, making altogether \$23,250,000, or about \$500,000 over and above the estimated expendi-

000. making altogether \$23,250,000, or about \$500,000 over and above the estimated expenditure.

Regarding the present state of affairs as exceptional, the Finance Minister proposes to meet the demands of the year with the resources already at command, sensible on the one hand of the partial inconvenience caused to the Canadian manufacturers by the flooding of their markets with American goods. Mr. Cartwright, on the other hand, declines to tax nineteen-twentieths of the people for the benefit of one-twentieth dependent on manufacturer (not exceeding that of the people for the benefit of one-twentists dependent on manufactures (not exceeding that proportion). He comes, ultimately, to the conclusion that, even if it could be shown that a protective system would result favorably to Canada, this is no time for any experimental legislation. Revenue we must have, and to put on high duties would destroy revenue.

BUTTER AND EGGS. Last Day's Proceedings of the Great Convention at Davenport-The As-sociation to Meet Next Year in Chi-

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 2.-The National But

ter and Egg Association reconvened to-day at 10 o'clock, with a number of additional delegates resent, especially from Iows. The total num ber of delegates present reaches 100, and a fine body of enterprising business-men it would be hard to find.

House, and were attended by many visitors. It is remarked that St. Louis has not a dele-

gate present, while Chicago has eighteen here.

STATISTICAL.

At this morning's session reports were submitted showing that the butter, and eggs, and cheese interest exceed any other product in value and importance. It was estimated that the people of the United States consume anmally 1,040,000,000 pounds of butter for table nually 1,040,000,000 pounds of butter for table use alone, and for culinary purposes probably a third more, making a total for home consumption of 1,387,000,000 pounds. Besides this amount, there is an average export of about 15,000,000 pounds, making an annual product credited to the United States of 1,402,000,000 pounds, which is valued at \$420,600,000. It is stated, by a gentleman of acknowledged authority in dairy matters, that this product consumes the milk of 54 per cent of the milch cows in the United States, which is estimated to be 13,000,000.

COURTESIES.

The first business this morning was the consideration of an invitation of the Davemport Board of Trade to visit the Arsenal of Rock Island in a special train, and to also visit Moline, which invitation was declined, as the Couvention wished to complete its labors this evening. Subsequently, however, the invitation was accepted.

Mrs. Lydia J. Cadwell, of Chicago, then read at easay upon the poultry interest, which was listened to with close attention. She urged the importance of raising the quality of grading eggs properly for market, and for improving the BUTTEB-PACKAGES.

A discussion then took place as to the best kind of package for butter, the result of which was a universal epinion in favor of small packages, such as tube and half-barrels.

The Centennial Committee reported in favor of offering two gold medals at the Centennial Exhibition for the best packages of butter of not less than 50 pounds each.

PERIORIES.

not less than 50 pounds each.

PERIGITS.

A long discussion next occurred upon the subject of the reduction of railroad freights from the West to the East on butter.

Mr. Chase, of Chicago, recommended that the Association take some action towards getting the different railroad companies to make a reduction from the present rates on butter from the West to the East, saying that, in his option, he thought the rate should be no more than on cheese, with five cents additional for the icing of cars in summer, and that they could well afford this, as it is only a few months in the year they would be required to go to the expense of the latter.

would be required to go to the expense of the latter.

Mr. W. W. Chandler, of Chicago, of the Blue Line, replied to Mr. Chase, contending that, under all the circumstances connected with the shipping of butter, the present rates were not a mill too high.

Finally a resolution was adopted that,—

\*\*The expense of conducting all projects in

Whereas, The expense of conducting all business in connection with the transportation of all goods has been materially reduced, and the cost of building cars and railroads are very low,

Recoved, That the Association deem a corresponding reduction should be made in the tariff of butter and eggs, and that our Secretary be directed to communicate with all the lines leading from the West to Chicago, and from there to the East, and request that are duction be made on existing rates, and that all the roads west of Chicago be asked to come to some understanding as to the icago of cars running west.

A communication was received from the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, inviting the National Butter and Egg Association to hold a meeting in Philadelphia during the Exposition, and tendering the use of their rooms. The invitation was accepted. On motion, it was resolved to hold an adjourned meeting in Philadelphia from the 15th to the 20th of October, 1876.

Mr. Degg, who offered a premium of \$1,000 for the best essays on butter and eggs, has paid the money offered for those essays to the Association, to be disposed of as they see fit. It was accepted, and, on motion, Mr. Degg was elected as become members. was accepted, and, on motion elected an honorary member.

the members of the Convention in a body visited our Board of Trade, and were welcomed by the Hon. F. H. Hancock and Ed Russells, Esq. in an address of welcome which was responded to by President Gooch, of the Convention.

The afternoon was occupied in visiting the Government Arsenal and other places of interest in this locality.

THE NEXT SESSION.

The Butter and Egg Convention, after their return from the Book Island Arsenal, where they visted the immense manufactories there erected by Uncle Sam, and were thoroughly surprised (especially the Eastern members) at the magnitude of the work now completed and in course of erection, discussed the the point where their next annual meeting was to be held, and decided on the Queen City of the Lake—Chicago; time, first Wednesday in March, 1877.

AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS was then entered into, with the following re-

was then entered into, with the following result:

Pravident—George E. Goech, of Chicago.
Vice-President—S. B. Chase. Chicago.
Vice-President—S. B. Chase. Chicago.
Treasure—F. L. Kenny, of Baltimore.
Secretary—R. M. Littler, of Davenport.
Committee on Essays—J. C. Reauch, of Ohio; W. L.
Herman, of New York; S. D. Ferguson, of Philadelphia, P. J. A. A. Kennard, of Baltimore; C. F. Dexter,
of Chicago.
Committee on Statistics—F. J. Evans. of New York;
O. J. Meacham, of Wisconsin; D. F. Pope, of Baltimore; Issae Epler, of Philadelphia; J. S. Felger, of Indianapolis; E. G. Hoffman, of St. Louis; J. W. Wmnepree, of Nashville; C. J. Piper, of Charlotte, Mich.;
O. S. Blias, of Vermont; Mitchell, of Boston, Mass.
AN EV ENING SESSION
was held, at which Mr. Luse, of lows City, read an essay on the best breed of cattle for dairy purposes. After some further routine business, the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, on the 17th of October, 1876.

Civil Suits Between Divorced Persons.

London Spectator.

A very curious case was heard recently in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. The plaintiff, Sarah Phillips, married a Mr. Barnet more than six years ago. He beat her, thereby, she says, permanently injuring her, and she was

more than six years ago. He beat her, thereby, she says, permanently injuring her, and she was divorced from him on the ground of adultery and cruelty. She now, as a single woman, sued him for damages, and her counsel argued that as she could when a wife indict her husband for violence, so she could, as a divorcee, bring an action for damages. The Judges, however, decided that man and wife can bring no civil action against each other, being in the eye of the law one person, and that divorce did not revive their right as if they had continued single persons. The divorce did not destroy the marriage ab initio, but only destroyed it for the future. The point raised is said to be perfectly novel, and the decision is important, as otherwise a divorce smit might be followed up by all manner of actions, intended chiefly to gratify domestic hatred.

Signor Cunso, a very old friend of Garibaldi, and his companion in South America, having htely died without receiving extreme unction, the Boman Catholic Church refuses Christian

burial, and the corpse is still above grand reference. Garibaldi has written a letter advising the burning of the body, which system desired to be applied to his own remains as he offers to receive Cuneo's ashes at Caprer he his armily wants.

Bound for Brazil.

The steamer John Bramall, Capt. Newington of the Star Ball line to Brazil, arrived in New York on the Star Ball line to Brazil, arrived in New York on the Star Ball line, and will sail for St. Johns (Porto Rico), Para, Perambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro Wednady, March 8, carrying the United States mile not only for those ports, but also for the Argentine Republic The John Bramall was launched in 1873, and is a first-dairon screw steamer of 2,500 tons and much resembling her sister ship, the Neille Martin, which sailed recently, making the run to St. Johns in six days, and these to Para in seven days. Merchants can skip by the top Para in seven days. to Pars in seven days. Merchants can ship by the steamer up to 7 p. m. March 7.

Steinway Upright Pianos are now conceded to be the most desirable of all plans for the parlor or drawing-room. Over seven hundred n use in Chicago and vicinity, all of which have five

A Waste of "T" Putting It in Depoi -Alta California. A waste of money putting it is poor sewing-machine,-" Domestie " S. M. Balletia Lundborg's California Water

MARRIAGES. COBB—PALMER—March I, by the Rev. Black Chency, at the residence of the bride's father, Car-line S., daughter of Charles L. Paimer, Esq., and B. than M. Cobb, all of this city. GREENE—WIDDOWSON—In this city, Fah. 2, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Charles E. Charles and Mrs. Nellie Widdowson.

DEATHS. PURDY-In this city, Feb. 29, of pneumonia & & Fundy.

Funeral Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from Burns

House, corner Canal and Randolph streets. Friends

House, corner Canal and Randolph streets. Printer invited to attend.

MACOMB—In this city, March 2, Mrs. Ann March aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at half-past 1 o'doct past age of the funeral will take place at half-past 1 o'doct past age of the funeral will take place of her sea, Jahn Macomb, 18 South Ann street.

FF Peoria and Philadelphia papers please copy, KLASSEN—On Wednesday, March 1, of postmont, Julia, daughter of Maria and Jacob Klassen, aget i years.

years,
Funeral from residence, 115 Third avenue, Fribe,
Sd inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family is

ited. Boston and Brookline (Mass.) and Milwanks (Ma) Boston and Brookline (Mass.) and Milwaukes (Ma)
papers please copy.
MITCHELL—Wednesday night, March 1, Jen
Mitchell, in the 91st year of his age.
Funeral services Friday, March 3, at 11 a. m., at as
residence of his son, J. C. Mitchell, 22s Lab symm.
MENTON—March 23, John Menton, aged 45 years
at his residence, 62s West Ohio street.
Funeral Sunday, 5th inst., by cars to Calvary.

55 St. Louis papers please copy.
SCHNABLE—March 2, Mrs. M. B. Schnable, wind
J. Jacob Schnable, aged 47 years.
Funeral Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. REPORM CLUB.

REPORM GIJDE.

There will be a meeting of the Independent Below.
Club at the Pacific Hotel this (Friday) evalua.
March 3, at 3 o'clock. All tax-payers interested in an honest and efficient municipal Government are co-dially invited to attend the meeting and join the Challudge Caton. President of the Club. Judge Caton. President of the Cute. FIRST AND SECOND WARD REPUBLICANA There will be a meeting of the First Ward Escal-lican Club at the Palmer House Friday evening at lat-past 7 o'clock. All Republicans of the old First and Second Wards are requested to be present, with a viso of uniting and forming a Republican Club for the new First Ward. Business of importance will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is desired. L. L. COBURN, President.

THIRD WARD. A regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Bennett's College, 511 State-st. A full attendance is requested.

NINTH WARD.

The Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward Received as Club are requested to meet this evening at 14, 2 ue Island-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES The Proudest Woman in Town s the woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILICOF to polish her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiani, de-zling teapot was never seen before. Electro Siliem's a natural infuserial product of a Nevada mine. It does not sersiah, wear, or correde, bus it produces the most ame ishing polish in the world on Gold, Silver, and all as surfaces. Sold by House Farnishers, Druggists, Juni-ers, and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOGE & CO., 24 and 28 South Water-et., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY. CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union-expressed to all parts. 1 B and upward of 25, 40, 60e per h. Address GUNTHER, Conference GUNTHER, Conference GUNTHER, Conference Chicago.

AUCTION SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 108 BAST MADISON-S' UTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock, At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st. A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,

Will hold his Thirty-fifth Auction Sale of FORFEITED PLEDGES,

Comprising Fine Gold and Silver Watches of our make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jers-ry, Fine Gold Sets, Chains in great variety, Open Blasses, Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c. MONDAY MORNING, March 6, at 10 o'deck, At Butters & Co,'s Salesrooms, 108 Madisted THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY SALE

Unclaimed Freight,

At the Auction House of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 188 Madison-st., Tuesday, March 7, 1878, at 10 a. m. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Friday Morning, March 3, at 9:30 o'clock. IMMENSE SALE at AUCTION.

New and used Furniture and General Household Goods. New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dinington Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sofs. Lounges, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, 18 Crates Crockery in open lots, as invoice Take Gelery, Crockery, Gleas and Plated Ware, Cigare, Whips, General Merchandise, etc., etc.

Buyers always find the largest stocks at our Rooms, ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY G. P. GORE & CO. 68 and 70 Wabsab-av. On SATURDAY, March 4, at 9:30 e'clock, we del HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES

With a very large stock and the latest styles. At 250 o'clock, 10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open left. At 10:30 o'clock, New and Second HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardroles, Bookesses, Wainut Eedsteads and Burssan, Marks and Wood-Top Baller, Marks and Rockers, W. S. Burssan and Trees, Wainut Chairs and Rockers, W. S. Burssan and Commodes, Whatnots, Easy and Camp Chairs, Existence and Composition and Breakfast Tables, Hair, Wool, and Rum Marks Crasses, Wire Springs, Parior and Office Death, Marks Baskets, 50 dozen Brooms.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctionsers.

By FRANK PORTER & CO., On SATURDAY, March 4, at 10 a. H.,

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF ALL THE
Household Effects of an Eight-Room House.

rry new and in perfect order, moved to stero le ventience of sale, and sold by order of mortgages. The sale is positive and without reserve. The good be seen and examined Friday, March 2, after it Onventione of each and without reserve. In the sale is positive and without reserve. I can be seen and examined Friday, March 2 o'clock a. m. Aiso a large stock of New I will be sold at the same time. S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers. TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M., 274 and 276 East Madigon-et., near the be IMMENSE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Handsome Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, Stoves, Silves,

VOLUME 29.

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MUSICAL TREASURE. 200 The above are all uniform in style, have pages Full Sheet-Musicains, very densely packed with the most valuable instrumental music, and cost per book in Boards, \$2.50, in Cloth, \$3.00. Sold everywhere.

Either Book sent, post free, for Retail LYON & HEALY, Chicag OLIVER DITSON & CO., E C. H. DITSON & CO., J. E. DITSON 711 Broadway, Successors to Lee
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Exhibition free, at the KURTZ ART GAL.

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date of sale.



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FANCY DRY GO SILKS and MILLINERY. Particular tion is invited to our lines of LADIES' SUI

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In sums above \$2,000, on long time, at 8 per sent interest.

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Sargent & Yale's TIME LOCKS has placed on the Massive Doors of these and between the hours of 6 p. m. and all the POWERS of EARTH combin not open them. NO OTHER SAYAULTS in the West have these COKE, which leaves the SAFET POSIT VAULTS OF THE STATE INGS INSTITUTION in undispute session of the field as the STRONGESTAND B

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The firm of Gruetzman & Scheideman, D. Books and Shoes at No. 747 West Lake-st., is for autual consent. All persons are warms and any goods to the late firm.

H. F. SCHEIDEM
AUGUST GRUET
CENTAGO, March 2, 1876.

Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity.

Funds in hand.

MEAD & COE, 185 Le

S. H. HARRI CHICAGO SAF And Vault Door land Safes for sale cheap. 23 and 25 East R

B-pound Cans \$1.75 per dos HICKSON'S, 167 South Clar